FOR USE IN
LIBRARY
ONLY

Arnold's Henry's First Latin Book. By C. G. Gepp. 3s. [The original Edition is still on sale.]

Arnold's Latin Prose Composition. By G. G. Bradley. 5s. [The original Edition is still on sale.]

First Latin Writer. By G. L. Bennett. 3s. 6d.

Or separately—

First Latin Exercises. 2s. 6d.

Latin Accidence. 1s. 6d.

Second Latin Writer. By G. L. Bennett. 3s. 6d.

Easy Latin Stories for Beginners. By G. L. Bennett. 2s. 6d.

Second Latin Reading Book. By G. L. Bennett. 2s. 6d.

Selections from Cæsar. By G. L. Bennett. 2s.

Selections from Vergil. By G. L. Bennett. 1s. 6d.

Cæsar de Bello Gallico. Books I.—III. By J. Merryweather and C. Tancock. 3s. 6d. Book I. separately, 2s.

Gradatim. An Easy Latin Translation Book. By H. R. Heatley and H. N. Kingdon. 1s. 6d.

Excerpta Facilia. A Second Latin Translation Book. By H. R. Heatley and H. N. Kingdon. 2s. 6d.

First Steps in Latin. By F. Ritchie. 1s. 6d.

Arnold's Greek Prose Composition. By E. Abbott. 3s. 6d. [The original Edition is still on sale.]

A Primer of Greek Grammar. By E. Abbott and E. D. Mansfield. 3s. 6d.

Separately—

Syntax. 1s. 6d. *Accidence.* 2s. 6d.

A Practical Greek Method for Beginners. The Simple Sentence. By F. Ritchie and E. H. Moore. 3s. 6d.

Stories in Attic Greek. By F. D. Morice. 3s. 6d.

A First Greek Writer. By A. Sidgwick. 3s. 6d.

An Introduction to Greek Prose Composition. By A. Sidgwick. 5s.

An Introduction to Greek Verse Composition. By A. Sidgwick and F. D. Morice. 5s.

Homer's Iliad. By A. Sidgwick. Books I. and II., 2s. 6d.—Book XXI., 1s. 6d.—Book XXII., 1s. 6d.

The Anabasis of Xenophon. By R. W. Taylor. Books I. and II., 3s. 6d. Separately, Book I., 2s. 6d.; Book II., 2s.—Books III. and IV., 3s. 6d.

Xenophon's Agesilaus. By R. W. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

Stories from Ovid in Elegiac Verse. By R. W. Taylor. 3s. 6d.

Stories from Ovid in Hexameter Verse. By R. W. Taylor. 2s. 6d.

Mathematical Series.

By J. HAMBLIN SMITH.

ARITHMETIC. 3*s.* 6*d.*
EXERCISES IN ARITHMETIC. 2*s.* Without Answers. 1*s.* 6*d.*
ELEMENTARY ALGEBRA. 3*s.* Without Answers. 2*s.* 6*d.*
EXERCISES ON ALGEBRA. 2*s.* 6*d.*
TRIGONOMETRY. 4*s.* 6*d.*
ELEMENTS OF GEOMETRY. 3*s.* 6*d.* Books I. and II., 1*s.* 6*d.*, separately.
ELEMENTARY STATICS. 3*s.*
ELEMENTARY HYDROSTATICS. 3*s.*
BOOK OF ENUNCIATIONS. For Geometry, Algebra, Trigonometry, Statics, and Hydrostatics. 1*s.*
GEOMETRICAL CONICS. 3*s.* 6*d.*
THE STUDY OF HEAT. 3*s.*

By E. J. GROSS.

ALGEBRA. Part II. 8*s.* 6*d.*
ELEMENTARY DYNAMICS. 5*s.* 6*d.*

By G. RICHARDSON.

GEOMETRICAL CONIC SECTIONS. 4*s.* 6*d.*

A Syntax of Attic Greek.

By F. E. THOMPSON. 8*s.* 6*d.*

An Elementary Greek Syntax.

By F. E. THOMPSON. 2*s.*

Graecula.

A First Book of Greek Translation. By H. R. HEATLEY. 1*s.* 6*d.*

French Passages for Unseen Translation.

Selected and arranged by C. H. PARRY. 2*s.* 6*d.*

Exercises in French Syntax.

With Rules. By G. SHARP. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A First Course of Physical Laboratory Practice.

Containing 264 Experiments. By A. M. WORTHINGTON. 4*s.* 6*d.*

A Practical Introduction to Chemistry.

By W. A. SHENSTONE. 2*s.*

A History of England.

For the Use of Middle Forms of Schools. By F. YORK POWELL and J. M. MACKAY. In two parts, and also in one volume.

Part I.—FROM THE EARLIEST TIMES TO THE DEATH OF HENRY VII. By F. YORK POWELL. 2*s.* 6*d.*
Part II.—FROM THE DEATH OF HENRY VII. TO THE PRESENT TIME. By J. M. MACKAY.

Highways of History.

A Series of Volumes on portions of English History. By various writers. Edited by LOUISE CREIGHTON.

THE GOVERNMENT OF ENGLAND. 1*s.* 6*d.*
THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND. 1*s.* 6*d.*
THE HISTORY OF RELIGION IN ENGLAND. 1*s.* 6*d.*
ENGLAND AND IRELAND. 1*s.* 6*d.*
SOCIAL HISTORY OF ENGLAND. 1*s.* 6*d.*
THE GROWTH OF THE ENGLISH COLONIES. 1*s.* 6*d.*

A History of the Romans.

For the use of Middle Forms of Schools. By R. F. HORTON. 3*s.* 6*d.*

A Primer of English Parsing and Analysis.

By C. L. C. LOCKE. 1*s.* 6*d.*

A Summary of English Grammar.

Compiled for the use of the Notting Hill High School. 2*s.*

Aids to Writing Latin Prose.

Containing 144 Exercises, with an Introduction comprising Preliminary Hints, Directions, Explanatory Matter. By G. G. BRADLEY. 5*s.*

Easy Latin Prose Exercises.

Consisting of Detached Sentences and Continuous Prose. By H. R. HEATLEY. 2*s.*

Fabulae Faciles.

A First Latin Reader. Containing Detached Sentences and Consecutive Stories. By F. RITCHIE. 2*s.* 6*d.*

G.G
4915m

MANUAL

OF

GERMAN COMPOSITION

WITH PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION

BY

H. S. BERESFORD-WEBB

LATE ASSISTANT MASTER AT WELLINGTON COLLEGE;
AUTHOR OF 'A PRACTICAL GERMAN GRAMMAR,' ETC.

RIVINGTONS

WATERLOO PLACE, LONDON

MDCCCLXXXVII

A KEY to the 'Passages for Translation' in this Work may be had, price 5s.

13914
14|1|91

PREFACE

It has been my aim in the following introductory remarks, firstly, to supplement the Rules of the Grammar, or, in some instances, to explain these Rules more fully than falls within the scope of a work of that kind; and, secondly, to give hints for the putting together and building up of sentences, in addition to some miscellaneous remarks which have suggested themselves in comparing the two languages together. I have spared neither pains nor space in giving numerous examples, chiefly from the best German authors, for, as Seneca remarks, "Longum est iter per praecepta, breve et efficax per exempla."

In the Passages for Translation I have assumed that those who use this book have an average knowledge of the principal Rules of Syntax, and a fair general idea of the construction and arrangement of a German sentence. In the Notes I have given merely translations of phrases, expressions, and turns such as no one who has not a very advanced idiomatical knowledge of the language would be able to make out for himself, and which would most probably not be found in an ordinary Dictionary.

Words are frequently given which a Dictionary might supply, but as there is no complete Vocabulary, I have wished to relieve the student to a certain extent of the wearisome labour of looking up too many words, as it often interrupts the thread of his ideas, and is apt to mar his composition. Each of the following passages I have carefully translated into German, and they have been revised, at my request, by Herr Th. H. Dittel, Professor of German at the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill.

From these Translations the Notes have been constructed, and I take this opportunity of thanking Herr Dittel for having performed his task in such a thoroughly painstaking and conscientious manner.

H. S. B.-W.

August, 1887.

CONTENTS

PAGE

I. The Order of Words, ... 1

General Remarks, § 1. Inversion, §§ 2-4. Position of Subject, §§ 5-7; of Object, § 8. Unemphatic Place, § 9. Compound Sentences, § 10. Break in a Sentence, § 11. Abnormal Arrangement, §§ 12, 13.

II. The Negatives, ... 11

Position of nicht, §§ 14, 15. *Not a*, etc., § 16.

III. Ellipsis, ... 13

Ellipsis of Auxiliary, § 17; of Subject, § 18; of Infinitive, § 19; of es, § 20; of Present Participle, § 21; with Perfect Participle, § 22. Ellipsis in English, §§ 23-25; after a Conjunction, § 26. Miscellaneous, § 27.

IV. The Subjunctive, ... 18

General Remarks, § 28. Subjunctive of Doubt, § 29. Conjunctions with Subjunctive, § 30. Wishes and Commands, § 31. In Principal Sentences. § 32.

V. Indirect Narration, ... 22

Explanation, §§ 33, 34. Daß inserted or not, § 35. Example, § 36. Tense, §§ 37-43. Indirect Narration dependent upon Nouns, etc., § 44. Indirect Question, § 45. Imperative, § 46.

PAGE

VI. The Participles, ... 28

Preliminary, § 47. Participial enlargement, § 48. German Present Participle, when used, § 49. Perfect Participle, § 50. Attributive Construction, § 51. Expressed by a Co-ordinate Sentence, § 52. General Remarks, § 53.

VII. Verbs used Impersonally, ... 33

Any Verb thus used, § 54. When made use of, §§ 55, 56.

VIII. Substantive Sentences, ... 35

Their place taken by es, § 57. Infinitive kept near its Relative Object, § 58. In apposition to a Relative, §§ 59, 60.

IX. Adjective Sentences, ... 37

Explanation, § 61. Contracted Form, §§ 62, 63. Ellipsis of English Relative, § 64. Attributive Construction, § 65.

X. Temporal Sentences, ... 39

Conjunctions, § 66. Expressed by Participles, § 67. *No sooner than*, *As soon as*, § 68. *Till*, § 69. Simultaneous Time, § 70.

XI. Consecutive Sentences, ... 41

General Remarks, §§ 71, 72. *Such* as Predicate, § 73. *As to*, § 74. Um omitted, § 75. After a Negative, § 76; after zu, § 77. Doubt expressed, § 78.

XII. Final Sentences, ... 44

Conjunction, § 79. Contracted Form, § 80.

XIII. Concessive Sentences, ... 45

Conjunctions, § 81. Doch in Principal Sentence, § 82. Elliptical, § 83. *However*, §§ 84, 85. Mood, § 86. *Even if*, § 87.

PAGE

XIV. Conditional Sentences, ... 49
Mood, §§ 88-89. Wenn omitted, § 90.

XV. Causal Sentences, ... 51
Conjunctions: weil, § 91; da, § 92; indem, § 93; nun, § 94.

XVI. Indefinite Sentences, ... 53
Ever, § 95. Co-ordinate, § 96. So oft als, etc., § 97. *Any*, §§ 98, 100. Irgend, § 99.

XVII. Qualifying Sentences, ... 56
Explanation, § 101. *It is said*, § 102. *I pretend*, § 103. Adverb in German, § 104.

XVIII. Comparative Sentences, ... 57
Als and wie, § 105. Similes, § 106. Wie omitted, § 107. *According as*, § 108. *The . . . the*, etc., § 109.

XIX. Middle Voice, ... 59
Explanation and Examples, § 110.

XX. Passive Voice, ... 60
Passive in German and English, § 111. Inadmissible in German, § 112.

XXI. Connection, ... 62
Preliminary, § 113. So, § 114. Aber, § 115. Doch, § 116. Da, § 117. Auch, § 118. Nämlich, § 119. Ja, § 120. Was, § 121.

XXII. Correlation, ... 67
Explanation, § 122. *He who*, etc., § 123. *That which*, § 124. In different Cases, § 125. *Such . . . that*, § 126. *Such as*, §§ 126, 127. Adverbs and Conjunctions, § 128: (*a*) da—wo; (*b*) dann—als; (*c*) zwar—aber; (*d*) deswegen—weil; (*e*) kaum—als; (*f*) *until*, *whenever*; (*g*) wie—so; (*h*) um so mehr—als; (*i*) je mehr, etc.; (*k*) insofern—als.

PAGE

XXIII. Compound Nouns, ... 72

Remarks and Examples, § 129. Not Compound in English, § 130. Adjective in English, § 131. Compound not used in German, § 132.

XXIV. Idioms expressed by one Verb, ... 74

XXV. Accuracy, ... 76

Remarks and Examples, §§ 134-136.

XXVI. Miscellaneous, ... 79

Nouns used in Singular only, § 137. Genitive expressed by an Adjective, § 138. Adverbs, § 139.

XXVII. Notes on Style, ... 80

Passages for Translation, ... 87

I.

The Order of Words.

1. In German, as in other languages, the smooth flow or rhythm of a sentence, or of a series of sentences, depends in a great measure upon the arrangement of the words or clauses composing it. We therefore propose to give a few hints, pointing out cases in which, even after all the grammatical rules for the position of such words or clauses are observed, a little rearrangement may contribute very largely to a smooth and clear style. In both German and English there are, of course, alternative positions which many, in fact most, members of a sentence may take, which positions can only be determined by the circumstances of the sentence itself. They may depend, for example, upon which word or words are emphatic, which naturally belong together, and a variety of other conditions. A passage will often, after being literally and grammatically translated, be vastly improved by judicious alteration, so that a good plan is to make a rough translation of the piece before finally deciding upon the form it is to assume.

2. Inversion. First, as to inversion, or the placing of the subject after the finite verb, this is often a means of imparting great variety of expression. Let us take, for example, a passage from MACAULAY:

> *The battle began before noon; and part of the Prussian army maintained the contest till after the midsummer sun had gone down. But at length the king found*

that his troops, having been repeatedly driven back with frightful carnage, could no longer be led to the charge. He was with difficulty persuaded to quit the field.

This passage would be rendered in German somewhat as follows:

Vor Mittag **begann die Schlacht;** ein Teil der preußischen Armee setzte den Kampf bis nach Untergang der Hochsommersonne fort. Endlich aber **fand der König,** daß man seine Truppen, die mit furchtbarem Gemetzel wiederholt zurückgeschlagen wurden, nicht mehr zum Angriff führen konnte. Nur mit Schwierigkeit **überredete man** ihn, das Schlachtfeld zu verlassen.

It is therefore often expedient to bring about inversion by placing an adverb, etc., at the head of the sentence. A series of sentences beginning with the subject, except in very vivid narration,[1] causes great monotony, and is not in accordance with a good German style. Another example:

Hier **stockte** dem guten Mann **die Rede,** Thränen mußten der Zunge Luft machen, dann **stammelte er** weiter.

Here the good man's speech failed, till a flow of tears loosened his tongue, when he continued, in broken accents. (Jung-Stilling.)

How much more rhythmical and less monotonous than if the passage had run:

Die Rede stockte hier—Thränen mußten—er stammelte dann.

[1] For example: Ich sann, ich wählte, ich verwarf, die Stirn glühte; umsonst, es kam nichts auf das Blatt. (Lessing.)

3. Other reasons are the necessity of avoiding a long series of adverbs or adverbial expressions coming one after the other, which can only be likened to placing all the chairs together at one end of a room and the tables at another.

Die Truppen (verteidigten) ihre Stellung bei der Brücke vor dem Angriff am 10 Juli mit großer Tapferkeit.

The troops (defended) their position by the bridge before the attack on the 10th of July with great bravery.

Equally bad in both languages. It is obvious that the German would read much better as follows:

Vor dem Angriff am 10 Juli verteidigten die Truppen ihre Stellung bei der Brücke mit großer Tapferkeit.

4. Further, the head of a sentence is the most emphatic place; hence words on which stress is laid are best placed here. This is essentially the case with an emphatic adverb like kaum, *no sooner.*

He had (no sooner) done this.
Kaum hatte er dies gethan.

In English other expedients for emphasising a word or words have to be resorted to, when it can be done in German by means of inversion. Take, for example, the sentence:

I do not need your help.

In speaking, if we wish to emphasise the word help, we can do so by the voice, but in composition it can only be effected by splitting up the sentence into two:

It is not your help that I need.

In German, inversion is sufficient:

Nicht Ihre Hülfe brauche ich.

Similarly:

It was seldom that they took the trouble.
Selten gaben Sie sich die Mühe.

5. Subject close to Verb. As a rule, the subject of a principal sentence in its natural form should be placed as close to the verb as possible. It can only be separated from it by the enlargement of the subject, whether a simple clause or a relative sentence.

Der Abt, welcher vom Kloſter zurückkehrte, hielt einen Augenblick an der Brücke an.

The abbot, who was returning from the convent, stopped for a moment at the bridge.

Dieſe Meinung, obgleich von vielen beſtritten, behielt die Oberhand.

This opinion, although disputed by many, prevailed.

Sehr viele, voll heiligen Glaubens an den, der aller Welt Sünde trägt, verließen, u.ſ.w.

A great many, inspired by a holy belief in Him who bears the sins of all the world, quitted, etc. (RAUMER.)

6. Adverbs and adverbial expressions cannot, in an uninverted principal sentence, come between the subject and the verb.

They seldom left the town.
Sie verließen ſelten die Stadt.
(Not ſie ſelten verließen.)

7. Position of Subject in Inversion. Other members of a sentence may, in inversion, come between the finite verb and its subject. There are many reasons for this; such as, to admit of the latter being as near its relative or some other connective as possible, to keep the adverb near the verb it qualifies, etc.

Plötzlich **erſchien** an der Thüre **eine Geſtalt,** welche, u.ſ.w.

Suddenly there appeared at the door a figure which, etc.

Jetzt **fing** in der Kirche **der gewöhnliche Gottesdienst** an.

The usual service was now beginning in the church.

Hier **wird** nicht etwa nach einer starr und eigensinnig durchgeführten Idee von Rache **ein Bösewicht** bestraft.

Here, perchance, a villain is not punished in accordance with a rigid idea of vengeance stubbornly carried out. (GOETHE.)

Hier **stockte** dem guten Mann **die Rede.**

Here the good man's speech failed. (JUNG-STILLING.)

8. Position of the Object. With regard to the object, its position in a simple sentence is after the finite verb, except, of course, where it is emphatic, when it may, as in the example in § 4, precede. As a rule it comes as soon after the verb as possible, but there are cases when this rule is departed from, as in

Sie **haben** vor dem Feste nicht **Zeit,** die Verteidigung der Beklagten zu hören,

You have no time before the festival to hear the defence of the accused, (LESSING)

where the object Zeit is postponed, so as not to be separated from the infinitive clause dependent upon it.

In the following passage from RAUMER,

Das Reich erhielt erst unter Moez, dem Sohne Mansurs, **die höchste Ausdehnung,**

The empire only attained its full extent under Moez, the son of Mansur,

its position is accounted for by a desire to put the unem-

phatic expressions of time in the most unemphatic place, *i.e. immediately after the finite verb*, and the same applies to

> Da erhob Romanes Diogenes im Jahre 1070 wider ihn **Krieg,**
> *Then R. D. raised the standard against him in the year* 1070, (RAUMER)

and to

> Ich vergesse mich und **würde** noch mehr **Sie** vergessen, Herr Pastor, (LESSING)

where the normal arrangement (und würde Sie noch mehr vergessen) would deprive the Sie of all emphasis, throw the stress upon the mehr, and thus completely alter the meaning.

9. The Unemphatic Place in a Subordinate Sentence. This is immediately after the subject, or even, especially in the case of a short pronoun or adverb, before this :[1]

> Ich weiß, daß der Minister erst gestern seinen Abschied genommen hat,
> *I know that the minister sent in his resignation only yesterday,*

or if the time is to be emphasised :

> Ich weiß, daß der Minister seinen Abschied erst gestern genommen hat.

> Wenn **ihn** die Finsternis verführen will.
> *If darkness tries to tempt him.* (HEBEL.)

> Wo **sich** die Dender mit dem Schelde vereinigt.
> *Where the D. and the Sch. meet.* (SCHILLER.)

[1] Unless, of course, the subject itself is a short pronoun :
> Wenn man **sich** nach diesem Treiben hinabbeugt.
> *If one stoops down (to listen) to this commotion.*

Wenn **im Sturm der Zeiten** die Werke ſchaffender Kunſt zerſtieben.

When, in the turmoil of time, the works of creative art crumble to dust. (HUMBOLDT.)

10. Compound Sentences. A compound sentence is composed of one principal and one or more subordinate or dependent sentences. (A subordinate sentence may either precede or follow the principal sentence, or be inserted between two members of the latter.) This depends upon which sentence it is desired to give prominence to, as well as upon rhythm and other circumstances. We give an example arranged in all three ways. The English is:

Having burnt Dunkirk, the Marshal was about to retire along the coast to Calais.

(*a*) Nachdem der Marſchall Dünkirchen verbrannt hatte, wollte er ſich längs der Küſte nach Calais zurückziehen.

(*b*) Der Marſchall wollte ſich, nachdem er Dünkirchen verbrannt hatte, längs der Küſte nach Calais zurückziehen. (SCHILLER.)

(*c*) Der Marſchall wollte ſich längs der Küſte nach Calais zurückziehen, nachdem er Dünkirchen verbrannt hatte.

All three arrangements are correct, the last perhaps being the least clear and rhythmical.

11. Break in a Sentence. If, as in the second example above, a break is made in a **principal sentence** for the insertion of a dependent one, this break should occur after

the finite verb, not immediately after the subject, as in English:

Die Griechen wälzten, damit ihre eigene Schwäche verdeckt bliebe, alle Schuld des Verluſtes auf ihn.

The Greeks, in order that their own weakness might not be apparent, threw all blame for the loss upon him. (RAUMER.)

Luther ſelbſt war, wie immer im Kreiſe ſeiner Freunde, voll Heiterkeit und Frohſinns.

Luther himself, as was his custom in the society of his friends, was full of life and gaiety. (HOFFMANN.)

A break in a **subordinate sentence** occurs immediately after the subject, not after the conjunction, as in English:

Er behauptete, daß er, anſtatt die Verſammlung aufzulöſen, einen Antrag machen wolle.

He stated, that instead of dissolving the assembly he would make a proposal.

Wenn er, nachdem man ſeine Ausſage bezweifelte, wieder fragen ſollte, u.ſ.w.

If, upon their doubting his statement, he asked again, etc.

It is most important that the above should be borne in mind, as cases so frequently occur in German prose.

12. Abnormal Arrangement of Words. As a rule, very little licence is taken by good authors in breaking the fixed laws for the order of words in a sentence, though it sometimes happens that, for reasons of rhythm or well-balanced cadence, they take the liberty of deviating from them. The rule most frequently broken is that which requires the verb infinite (*i.e.* perfect participle or infinitive) or a separable prefix to be placed at the end of the clause.

It is, as a rule, only justifiable in an elevated style of prose, and arises from a tendency to soar to the language of poetry and to usurp its universal privilege of considerable licence in the arrangement of words. We give a few examples. The words out of their usual place are printed in thick type:

Günſtiger als je wurden ſie **behandelt** unter der Regierung Harun-al-Raſchids.

They were treated with more consideration than ever in the reign of Harun-al-Raschid. (RAUMER.)

Ausführliches über die Stadt Göttingen läßt ſich ſehr bequem **nachleſen** in der Topographie derſelben von K. F. H. Marx.

Particulars about the town of Göttingen may be very easily read up in its "Topography" by K. F. H. Marx. (HEINE.)

Zu Schutz und Trutz hielten viele Gemeinden **zuſammen** in einem Gau.

Many communities united in one district for defence and attack. (ZSCHOKKE.)

Eine ſtolze, gigantiſche Frau, ehrfurchtsvoll **begleitet** von den Mitgliedern und Anhängern der juriſtiſchen Facultät.

A huge haughty woman, deferentially accompanied by the members and hangers-on of the faculty of law.

(HEINE.)

13. We may also here allude to an instance in which the rule that "when the subordinate sentence precedes, inversion takes place in the principal sentence" is infringed.

This happens when, in the subordinate sentence itself, inversion takes place owing to the omission of wenn or ob (*e.g.* wäre ich for wenn ich wäre):

Waren doch auch die Heere in den Departements nur geſchlagen, **ſie konnten** ſich wieder erholen und verſtärken.

Even though the armies in the departments were defeated, they could rally and be reinforced. (KOHLRAUSCH.)

(Konnten ſie might lead one to suppose that this was a continuation of the same construction, and meant *if they could.* So konnten ſie, however, would do.)

Wenn ſie am Fenſter geſtanden und gewinkt hätte, **ich wäre** umgekehrt.

If she had stood at the window and made a sign, I should have turned round. (HEYSE.)

II.

The Negatives.

14. Position of nicht. Either an individual member of the sentence is negatived or the whole sentence. In the former case the negative precedes the word or words it refers to, as is seen by the following example:

Nicht der Diener hat heute ſeinen Herrn beſtohlen (ſondern die Magd).

Der Diener hat nicht heute ſeinen Herrn beſtohlen (ſondern geſtern).

Der Diener hat heute nicht ſeinen Herrn beſtohlen (ſondern ſeinen Nachbar).

Der Diener hat heute ſeinen Herrn nicht beſtohlen (ſondern angeſchoſſen=*fired at*).

Schicke mir nicht die Blumen (ſondern das Obſt).

15. If the whole sentence is negatived, if, for example, you have the statement,

Sie erkannten den Namen,

and wish to deny this whole fact, the negative, if the verb is in a simple tense, must follow the object:

Sie erkannten den Namen nicht.
Schicke mir die Blumen nicht.

Er betrat das verheißene Land nicht.
He did not enter the Promised Land. (RAUMER.)

In a compound tense the negative precedes the perfect participle or infinitive:

Ich habe die Pferde hinter den Wagen nicht gespannt.
I have not put the cart before the horse.

Ich werde Ihnen heute die Blumen nicht schicken.

NOTE.—There are, however, it must be remembered, many instances in which the verb and its object or prepositional adjunct are so closely connected as to form one idea. They cannot then be separated. Such expressions are: weh thun, statt finden (or stattfinden), zustande kommen:

Der Feind hat die Städte nicht in Brand gesteckt.

16. *Not a,* etc. Remember that even when the two words are separated, *not a, not any,* are **kein,** *not anything,* **nichts.**

He did not make a single fault.
Er machte keinen einzigen Fehler.

Although there were not in the country any hospitals.
Obgleich es im Lande keine Krankenhäuser gab.

Have you not heard anything of your friend?
Haben Sie nichts von Ihrem Freunde gehört?

III.

Ellipsis.

17. Ellipsis is the omission of one or more words in a sentence. In using it care must be taken that no ambiguity arise from such an abbreviation. The most common ellipsis in German is that of the auxiliary in a subordinate sentence, *i.e.* when at the end of the clause, and its omission is allowable to prevent an accumulation of too many verbs or parts of verbs, as well as for reasons of rhythm. But in this as in all other cases of ellipsis great care must be taken not to sacrifice clearness to brevity.

Diejenigen, welche alle Gefahren des Weges glücklich überſtanden, fanden ſich zuletzt am Ziele getäuſcht.

(überſtanden hatten, fanden would be awkward.)

Those who had got safely over all the dangers of the road found themselves disappointed when their goal was reached. (RAUMER.)

Schon auf der Univerſität, wo ich ihn kennen gelernt, war ich ihm gern ausgewichen.

Even at the University, where I (have) made his acquaintance, I was glad to avoid him. (HEYSE.)

Er ſchilderte die Leiden der Chriſten in dem Lande, wo der Herr ſelbſt gelebt und gelehrt, und forderte, u.ſ.w.

He portrayed the sufferings of the Christians in the land where the Lord himself had lived and taught, and demanded, etc. (RAUMER.)

18. Sometimes the subject is omitted as well:

Der Papſt, obgleich feierlich zur Führung eingeladen, lehnte den Antrag ab.

The Pope, although (he was) formally invited to take the lead, declined the proposal. (RAUMER.)

Nicht genug, daß ſein Werk Wirkungen auf uns hat.

(*It is*) *not enough that his work makes an impression on us.* (LESSING.)

19. Occasionally an infinitive:

Sie trat einigemal ans Fenſter, und horchte, ob die Kutſchen nicht raſſeln wollten.

She stepped several times up to the window and listened (to hear) whether the coaches would rattle past. (GOETHE.)

20. Another very common ellipsis is the omission of the neuter **es** in inversion, and when the verb is at the end, if, indeed, it can be called an ellipsis at all, it being, properly speaking, redundant, and the noun following or the noun-sentence the real subject:

Es übermannte den Betenden der Schlaf.

Sleep overcame the man-praying. (RAUMER.)

Inverted:

Den Betenden übermannte der Schlaf.

With the verb last:

Daß der Schlaf den Betenden übermannte.

Es waren zwei Pferde im Stalle.

Im Stalle waren zwei Pferde.

Ich weiß, daß im Stalle zwei Pferde waren.

Gewiß iſt, daß ſie fromm und gottſelig war.

(For **es** iſt gewiß, the subject of iſt being the sentence daß ſie—war.)

Certain it is that she was pious and godly. (HOFFMANN.)

(Sie erzählte) ſo bequem, geſcheidt, und mit anmutiger Bosheit gewürzt, daß ihrem Gefährten war als ob er ſein Lebtag nie beſſer unterhalten worden wäre.

She told her story so quietly, cleverly, and with such a pleasant flavouring of malice, that her companion felt as if he had never been better entertained in all his life. (HEYSE.)

(Literally, *that* **it** *was to her companion, as if . . .*)

NOTE.—Though it can hardly be called redundant, the **es** in the impersonal form of the passive verb when it governs the dative is omitted in inversion:

Es wurde dem Diener befohlen.
The servant was ordered.

Inverted:

Dem Diener wurde befohlen.

Dem muß abgeholfen werden.
This must be remedied.

21. Ellipsis of the Present Participle. This is generally called in Grammars the "Accusative Absolute." It is of common occurrence in prose:

Den Brief in der Hand [supply haltend] ging er auf ihn zu.

He went up to him with the letter in his hand.

Einen großen Überrock unter ſich ausgebreitet [supply habend] lag er da.

He lay there with a large overcoat spread out under him.

22. Ellipsis with Perfect Participle. There is a very neat elliptical use of this after vor and nach:

After the battle was lost.
Nach verlorener Schlacht.

Before the work was done.
Vor vollendeter Arbeit.

23. Ellipsis in English. First and foremost there is that, in which an auxiliary does duty for a verb (in a simple or compound tense) which has already occurred:

I did not see him enter, but I believe he ***did*** [for *he entered*].

I shall never undertake it, but no doubt you will [i.e. *will undertake it*].

In German the sentence must be completed, or thun with the indefinite object **es** must be used:

Ich habe ihn nicht eintreten sehen, aber ich glaube, daß er gekommen ist [daß er da ist, u.s.w.].

Ich werde es nie unternehmen, ohne Zweifel aber werden Sie es thun.

You have not heard this song?—Indeed we have.
Sie haben dieses Lied nicht gehört?—In der That haben wir es gehört.

The place of a whole clause is taken by **es**:

She is not of age yet, but I think he is.
Sie ist noch nicht mündig, aber ich glaube daß er **es** ist.

He spoke as only a man can.
Er sprach wie nur ein Mann **es** kann.

24. Add to this, sentences (elliptical in English) like *so am I, so do I, so will you*, etc. These are expressed by ich auch, Sie auch, etc. In the same way, negatively: *nor am I, nor do I, nor can they*, etc., are ich auch nicht, ſie auch nicht, etc.:

The man could scarcely lift the sword, nor his master either.

Der Mann konnte kaum das Schwert heben und ſein Herr auch nicht.

My child is hungry, and so am I.
Mein Kind iſt hungrig und ich auch.

25. Here too may be ranged elliptical questions like *am I not? can you not? do they not?* etc. (French *n'est-ce pas?*), all rendered in German by nicht wahr:

You are astonished, are you not?
Sie ſind erſtaunt, nicht wahr?

26. Ellipsis after a Conjunction. Clauses like *when sitting; where to go; how to translate; I rejected his advice, as being detrimental*, cannot be contracted in German:

als ich ſaß
wohin ich gehen ſoll
wie ich überſetzen ſoll
da er nachteilig war.

27. Other examples of ellipsis:

Umſonſt, es kam nichts auf das Blatt.
(*It was*) *in vain, nothing got on to the page.* (LESSING.)

Wozu dieſe undankbare Mühe?
Why this thankless task? (LESSING.)

Befragt, ob ſie es ausgeſprochen habe, u.ſ.w.
When asked, whether she had stated, etc. (HOFFMANN.)

Geſagt, gethan.
No sooner said than done.

IV.

The Subjunctive.

28. The use of the Subjunctive may be reduced to two grand divisions with the same idea of possibility, doubt, or supposition running through them both, but yet distinct in their use and application. One of these divisions is fully treated of in the next section under the head of "Indirect Narration." The other is the *Subjunctive of Doubt*.

29. Now there are certain verbs, nouns, adjectives, etc., which may be interpreted in two different ways, for they do not in themselves sufficiently imply whether certainty or uncertainty prevails in the mind of the person using them. In conversation these shades of meaning may often be indicated by the tone of voice, hence the less frequent use of this mood in spoken than in written language. Such words are the verbs *to think*, *believe*, *hope*, *fear*, *doubt*, *allow*, etc., with the corresponding nouns, *thought*, *belief*, *hope*, etc., and adjectives, *fearful*, *doubtful*, etc.

For example: *I hope* may mean either:

(*a*) *I hope, and believe it to be a fact*, or
(*b*) *I hope, but doubt whether it is so.*

I think may mean either:

(*a*) *I think, and feel tolerably certain*, or
(*b*) *I think, but would by no means like to state positively*,

and so forth.

In cases like (*a*) the indicative, and in those like (*b*) the subjunctive, would be employed.

Examples:

Glaubſt du nicht daß meine Wochenſchrift jetzt eine der erſten in Europa **iſt**?

Do you not believe that my "Weekly" is one of the best in Europe? (I myself do.) (GOETHE.)

Ich glaubte, es **käme** jemand.

I thought some one was coming (but must be mistaken). (GOETHE.)

Ich glaube, Ihr **ſeid** toll.

I believe you are mad. (SPIELHAGEN.)

Ich glaube, der einzige Augenblick **wird** auf dergleichen Betrachtungen leiten.

I believe that moment alone will lead to considerations of this kind. (LESSING.)

Denke nur nicht, daß man dieſe Heirat bei Hofe gleichgültig anſehen **wird**.

Only do not suppose that this alliance will be viewed with indifference at court. (GOETHE.)

Ich hoffe, Sie **ſind** jetzt zufrieden.

I hope you are now contented. (FREYTAG.)

Er gab zu, daß das ganze Volk gezehntet **werde**.

He permitted the whole nation to be tithed. (RAUMER.)

Er läßt uns fürchten, der Sohn des Achilles **werde** abziehen müſſen.

He makes us seem to fear that the son of Achilles may have to retire. (LESSING.)

Ich weiß daß dieſe Wunde vernarben **werde**.

I know that this wound may heal up (i.e. *I know this fact, that there is a possibility of this wound's healing up.* (KLEIST.)

(Vernarben **wird** would mean *I know for a fact that it will heal up.*)

Unſere Gelehrten wiſſen daß du nicht einmal rund **biſt.**
Our learned men know that you are not even round.
(FREYTAG.)

Sie wußten, was von den Pilgern zu befürchten **ſei.**
They knew what was to be feared from the pilgrims.[1]
(RAUMER.)

Dadurch verſchwindet, wie mir ſcheint, jeder Zweifel daß dieſe Handſchrift ein Tacitus **war.**
Thus it seems to me that all doubt as to its being a manuscript of Tacitus disappears. (FREYTAG.)

30. Conjunctions requiring the subjunctive are damit and als ob (als wenn):

Damit die Feinde einen Stützpunkt **fänden.**
In order that the enemy might find a support.
(KOHLRAUSCH.)

Als ob ein Menſch auf ihn eingeſchritten **käme.**
As if a man came striding up to him. (KLEIST.)

Es war als **ſtänden** wir.
It seemed as if we stood. (HEINE.)

31. **Subjunctive in Wishes and Commands.** Its use in this respect is only to be expected from the general idea of this mood referred to above. In commands it takes the place of the lacking forms of the imperative:

Gott **geleite** dich.
God be with you! (GOETHE.)

[1] As wiſſen however means *to know to be a fact*, the indicative is most commonly found with it.

Ich wünſchte, daß ich etwas zu der Verbeſſerung des Geſchmackes in meinem Lande beitragen **könnte.**
I wish I could contribute a little to the improvement of taste in my country. (GOETHE.)

O daß ich dich **fände.**
Would that I found you! (GOETHE.)

Gebe der Himmel, daß ſich ihr Herz eben ſo treu erweiſt.
Heaven grant that her heart may prove as true!
(FREYTAG.)

Sehe jeder wie er's treibe.
Let every one look to how he is going on. (GOETHE.)

32. Subjunctive in Principal Sentences. The nature of the Subjunctive and the meaning of the word imply that it would occur only in subordinate sentences, but there is a use of it in German in a principal sentence to denote extreme diffidence or uncertainty:

Ich **dächte,** ihr könntet euch bemühen.
I should have thought you might make an effort.

Ich **wüßte** nicht, ob ich es annehmen kann.
I hardly know whether I can accept it.

Es **dürfte** vielleicht in zwei Tagen geſchehen.
It might possibly happen in two days.

NOTE.—Compare the subjunctive in the subordinate sentence after ohne daß:—

Ein volles Jahr war verfloſſen ohne daß ſie etwas Erhebliches unternommen **hätten.**
A full year had elapsed before they had undertaken anything of importance. (RAUMER.)

Or does this belong to Indirect Narration?—"*before it could be said they had undertaken.*"

V.

Indirect Narration.

33. "I used to play when I was a girl. Household duties give me too much to do now. I only open the old instrument just to accompany the song my children were singing."

The above passage is the reply given by Christel, a character in one of Heyse's "Novellen," to the question: "Do you still play the piano?" Now the story is supposed to be related by one of the principal actors. But in the tale itself the narrator in many places does not choose to repeat the exact words of the speaker, but reports or relates in the third person what he heard said or what was addressed to him. This is an instance in question, and if given in English would run somewhat as follows:—

"She said she had been in the habit of playing when she was a girl, but that household duties gave her too much to do now, and that she only opened the old instrument to play the song her children were singing."

This mode of reporting another's words is called in German Indirekte Rede, and in Latin *Oratio Obliqua*, which expressions are usually rendered in English by "Indirect Speech" or "Indirect Narration."

34. Now the fact that in German Indirekte Rede the verb is in the **subjunctive mood** does away with all danger of ambiguity, and often with the necessity of intercalating such clauses as "she said," "she continued," "and further," etc. The above quotation from HEYSE stands as a separate paragraph, the subjunctive in itself indicating that the

narrator is reporting somebody's words. It stands thus in the original:

> Sie **habe** als Mädchen gespielt. Jetzt **mache** ihr der Haushalt viel zu schaffen, und sie **öffne** das alte Instrument nur noch, um einmal ein Lied, das ihre Kinder **fängen,** zu begleiten.

In Direct Narration it would run as follows:

> Ich **habe** als Mädchen gespielt. Jetzt **macht** mir der Haushalt viel zu schaffen, und ich **öffne** das alte Instrument nur noch, um einmal ein Lied, das meine Kinder **fangen,** zu begleiten.

Other examples are:

> (Ein reisender Handwerksbursche) kam und erzählte mir als ein dortiges Gerücht, der junge Herzog **sei** auf dem Wege nach dem gelobten Lande von den Türken gefangen worden, und **könne** nur gegen ein großes Lösegeld freikommen. (Heine.)

> Peter verlangte jetzt Schreiben des Patriarchen an den Papst und an die abendländischen Fürsten: er **werde** das Geschriebene selbst bestätigen und die Gläubigen aufmuntern zu freudigen Zügen. (Raumer.)

35. In translating English "Indirect Speech" into German there are several points to be observed, and first as regards the insertion or omission of the conjunction **daß.** A sentence like the following should never occur:

> Sie erklärte, daß sie seine Aussage nicht leugnen könne, daß ihre Abwesenheit die Hauptursache des Vorfalls wäre, daß man bei solchen Gelegenheiten strengere Maßregeln ergreifen müsse . . .

and so on, with everlasting monotonous repetition of the conjunction.

There is no rule for the insertion or omission of daß; it is merely a question of sound, and requires the exercise of judgment. Compare:

Der Patriarch Simeon erwies, daß die zur Strafe ihrer Sünden gelähmten Kräfte der morgenländischen Christen für die Befreiung nicht genügten, und die entnervten Griechen binnen wenig Jahren selbst das halbe Reich verloren hätten; — ärmer und einfacher, aber kräftiger und gläubiger sei das Abendland, u.s.w.

The patriarch S. showed that the vigour of the eastern Christians, paralysed as it was as a punishment for their sins, was not sufficient for their deliverance, and that the enfeebled Greeks had lost as much as half the empire within a few years; (that) the West was poorer and more unassuming, but more religious and powerful, etc.

(RAUMER.)

The first example above would sound better as follows:

Sie erklärte, daß sie seine Aussage nicht leugnen könne; ihre Abwesenheit wäre die Hauptursache des Vorfalls, man müsse, u.s.w.

36. Let us take a passage from ROBERTSON'S *History of Scotland:*

They delivered a letter from her (Elizabeth) to Mary, in which she informed her that regard to her own safety had at last rendered it necessary to make a public inquiry into her conduct, and therefore required her, as she had lived so long under the protection of the laws of England, to submit now to the trial.

Man überbrachte Maria einen Brief von ihr, worin sie ihr mitteilte, daß die Rücksicht auf ihre eigene Sicherheit es endlich notwendig **gemacht habe,** eine öffentliche Untersuchung ihres Betragens anzustellen, sie **verlange** daher, daß sie, da sie so lange unter dem Schutze der englischen Regierung gelebt **habe,** sich jetzt dem Verhör unterwerfen **solle.**

From this it will be seen (1) that the conjunction can be expressed and omitted in the same passage, and (2) that when omitted, the order is the same as in English.

37. Now it will be observed from the above examples that the verb in the Indirect Narration is sometimes in the present tense, sometimes in the imperfect, and the question arises: Is it a matter of indifference which tense is used? Very often it is merely a question of euphony, but there are other points to be taken into consideration as well. Unfortunately in German the imperfect subjunctive of all regular (weak) verbs is identical with the imperfect indicative, and this is one argument for using the present by preference, this tense having more persons dissimilar to the indicative (*i.e.* 2d and 3d sing.). Then again the German imperfect subjunctive is used as a shorter form of the conditional (ich wäre for ich würde sein), which might often be the occasion of ambiguity; *e.g.*:

Er ſagte, es **wäre** Schade, die Mauern könnten alle einſtürzen.

Query: *He said it* was *a pity*, or, *it* would be *a pity?*

38. If, on the other hand, the present, as in the plural of most verbs, is identical in form in both moods, it may be preferable to use the imperfect:

Direct: Sie ſagten: „Wir haben recht."
Indirect: Sie ſagten, ſie hätten recht.

39. *Everything else being equal*, whatever be the tense of the speaker's word, this tense would be used in the Indirekte Rede.

40. On the whole, the present will be found to be the most desirable tense; there is, in fact, rather a tendency to avoid employing the imperfect.

41. Notice that in the passage quoted above, *I used to play*, becomes ſie habe geſpielt, that is to say, the English imperfect becomes a perfect. We have seen that the imperfect subjunctive ſpielte must be rejected on account of its identity with the indicative. But why not use the present ſpiele, which is distinct in form? The reply is: the present is correct enough, but again ſie ſagte, ſie ſpiele als Mädchen might be ambiguous, and imply that *she is-playing as a girl*. So that there is still another device (it can have no other name) for getting out of the difficulty, and that is to use the perfect.

42. To sum up what we have said:

In German Indirect Narration there is always, subject to the exception referred to in § **38**, a tendency to use a present tense or a compound one composed of a present auxiliary, *i.e.*:

er ſpiele or er habe geſpielt	} in preference to	er ſpielte.
er habe geſpielt	,, ,,	er hätte geſpielt.
er werde ſpielen	,, ,,	er würde ſpielen.

43. The whole principle of German Indirekte Rede is a struggle after clearness of expression, a struggle to get over the unfortunate defect in the language of not having for every person of the subjunctive a form distinct from the indicative. All considerations of logic must be cast aside, and everything sacrificed to ease and lucidity of expression. These facts could hardly be put more neatly than by Koch in his *Deutsche Grammatik*, in which he says: "In the imperfect and pluperfect subjunctive the modal signification prevails, and conditions of time step entirely into the background."

44. It must not be imagined that Indirect Speech necessarily depends upon some such expression as *he said, he*

related. This is very often implied or understood or expressed by a noun or adjective:

Die Kinder ſahen an meinem Ranzen, daß ich ein Fremder **ſei.**

The children saw by my wallet (and thought or remarked to one another) that I was a stranger. (Heine.)

Regeln, wie man ſich an den Leitern feſtzuhalten **habe.**

Rules (which stated) how one was to hold on to the ladders. (Heine.)

Ein Packet, das N. mit der Poſt geſchickt hatte, um zu **zeigen,** daß er auch in der Entfernung ſeiner Geliebten **gedenke.**

A parcel which N. had sent by post to show that, although at a distance, he thought of her whom he loved. (Goethe.)

Er ſchickte ſie mit dem **Beſcheid** heim, daß er bald an ihren Grenzen ſtehen **werde.**

He sent them home with the information that he would be at their frontiers. (Hoffmann.)

45. Indirect Questions. The rules for Indirect Questions are the same as for Indirect Narration. The verb is in the subjunctive mood, always stands at the end of the sentence, and, if there is no other interrogative, commences with ob, *if, whether.*

Direct: Sind Sie davon überzeugt? (fragte er).

Indirect: Er fragte ob ich davon überzeugt ſei (or wäre).

Den Gaſt zu fragen, wer er **ſei,** woher oder wohin er **wandere,** hielt man für ſehr unſchicklich.

It was considered very improper to ask the guest who he was, whence or whither he was travelling. (Kolb.)

46. Imperative in Indirect Narration. This must be expressed by an auxiliary of mood, usually ſollen or mögen (the latter more polite):

Direct: Vergieb mir meinen Unmut (ſagte er).

Indirect: Er bat mich, ich möchte ihm ſeinen Unmut vergeben.

VI.

The Participles.

47. In a narrative style English has the power of expressing by means of clauses containing a participle, especially the present, what can only, or at any rate more clearly, be rendered in other languages by a complete sentence. We intend in the following remarks rather to point out when the German participles can be used, than to enumerate the many ways of translating our English participial clauses.

48. First, we have what might be called the participial enlargement of a noun, as in the example:

*The servant, **hearing** of the death of his master, burst into tears.*

As, in ordinary prose, the German participle cannot here be used, some other mode of expressing the same idea must be resorted to. Now the above sentence can be expressed in two other ways, *i.e.*:

(1) By a relative sentence.
The servant, who heard of the death of his master.

or, (2) By a temporal sentence.
The servant, when he heard of the death of his master.
(or, *When the servant heard*, etc.)

In German, then, it is either:

Der Diener, der von dem Tode seines Herrn hörte, brach in Thränen aus.

or:

Als der Diener von dem Tode seines Herrn hörte, brach er in Thränen aus.

49. In modern prose the present participle may occur, but care should be taken in its use. It is sometimes serviceable in obviating too long a succession of subordinate or co-ordinate sentences:

Mit Befriedigung leise **knurrend,** umschritt der edle Hund den besiegten Gegner, von Zeit zu Zeit stille **stehend,** u.s.w.

Growling slightly with satisfaction, the noble dog walked round his defeated opponent, stopping from time to time, etc.

Hier und da liegen die Steine, gleichsam ein Thor **bildend.**

Here and there lie the stones, forming, as it were, a gate. (Heine.)

Der Hund erwacht, hebt sich plötzlich, die Ohren **spitzend,** vom Boden empor, und **knurrend** und **bellend** . . . weicht er aus.

The dog awakes, suddenly rises from the ground, pricking up his ears, and, growling and barking, retires. (Kleist.)

Der kleine Mann blickte auf das Gewühl, bald einem Offizier einige Worte **sagend,** bald mit der Hand den Soldaten **winkend.**

The little man looked on to the crowd, now saying a few words to an officer, now making a sign with his hand to the soldiers. (Hackländer.)

50. The use of the perfect participle in this manner is far more common. Properly speaking, it must qualify the subject only:

Männer und Frauen, mit Kränzen und Blumen **geſchmückt**, zogen ihm entgegen.

Men and women, decked out with garlands and flowers, went out to meet him. (HOFFMANN.)

Ein großer eichener Tiſch ſtand in einer Ecke des Zimmers auf zwei Seiten von einer hölzernen Bank **umgeben.**

A large oak table stood in a corner of the room, enclosed on two sides by a wooden bench. (HAUFF.)

These participial clauses would be equally correct, though hardly so concise, in the form of relative sentences:

Männer und Frauen, die mit Kränzen und Blumen geſchmückt waren, u.ſ.w.

Ein großer eichener Tiſch, der von einer hölzernen Bank umgeben war.

Or two co-ordinate sentences might express the same idea:

He was encouraged by the advice of his ministers, and resolved . . .

Von dem Rate ſeiner Miniſter ermutigt entſchloß er ſich . . . (or, er wurde . . . ermutigt und entſchloß ſich).

51. Attributive Construction. There is still a third method of rendering this participial enlargement of a noun, *i.e.* that of arranging the participle with its adjuncts in front of the noun, and declining it according to the rules for the

adjective. The very next sentence in HAUFF to that quoted above, is:

> Ein **geſchnitzter,** mit hellen Farben **bemalter** Schrein mochte den Sonntagsſtaat der Bewohner enthalten.
>
> *A carved cupboard, painted in light colours, contained perhaps the inhabitants' Sunday's best.*

Which might be equally well expressed in accordance with § 50:

> Ein geſchnitzter Schrein, mit hellen Farben bemalt, mochte u.ſ.w.

And the second example in the same paragraph might also run as follows:

> Ein großer, eichener, auf zwei Seiten von einer hölzernen Bank umgebener Tiſch, u.ſ.w.

though in this case the construction would be rather long and unwieldy. Another example:

> Er bezog ein befeſtigtes Lager, in einer durch dieſe Feſtung geſicherten Stellung.
>
> *He marched into a fortified camp in a position defended by this fortress.* (HOFFMANN.)

But beware of making too frequent use of this construction, as it is apt to render the style both awkward and obscure. It is much indulged in by newspaper writers and in the official style, but good prose authors (I exclude scientific writers, not because their style is not good, but because the nature of their subjects often requires, or at any rate justifies, a more involved construction) avoid using it more than can be helped.

52. Expressed by a Co-ordinate Sentence. Very often it is convenient to express this participial enlargement by two co-ordinate sentences:

He stood on the highest point of the tower, looking into the far distance.

Er ſtand auf der höchſten Turmſpitze **und ſah** in die weite Ferne.

He had let go my arm, and, looking down on the broad flagstones in the street, seemed to be thinking of nothing.

Er hatte meinen Arm losgelaſſen, ſah auf die breiten Platten der Straße und ſchien an nichts zu denken.
(Heyse.)

53. It is entirely a question of judgment. There are so many little things which may turn the scale in favour of one method or the other—euphony, rhythm, the collision of words similar in sound and ending, the too regular succession of identical constructions, and so forth. Above all things, let the translation be clear, and not capable of two interpretations.

VII.

Verbs used Impersonally.

54. German has the power of using any verb impersonally, whether transitive or intransitive. This impersonal construction corresponds to our verb with "there," except that owing to the lack of inflections this expedient cannot be resorted to in English so frequently as in the former language.

Die Herden zogen auf die Weide und **es läuteten** ihre Glöckchen,

The herds were going out to the pasture, and their bells were ringing, (HEINE.)

is far preferable to the regular monotony of:

Die Herden zogen auf die Weide und ihre Glöckchen läuteten.

Es kamen auch viele Herren und Frauen aus fürstlichem Geschlechte.

There came, too, many knights and ladies of princely birth. (HOFFMANN.)

55. This method of expressing verbs impersonally is frequently useful in preventing the separation of the subject and its verb, or a noun and a clause depending upon it:

The desire of avoiding a rebellion among his subjects seized him.

Es ergriff ihn das Verlangen, einen Aufstand unter seinen Unterthanen zu vermeiden.

56. Verbs in German can often be used as true impersonals, where a personal subject is expressed in English, *e.g.*:

The trumpet blew.
Es wurde geblaſen.

The bell rang.
Es klingelte.

The rain fell.
Es regnete.

The whistle sounded.
Es wurde gepfiffen.

A knock was heard at the door.
Es wurde an der Thüre geklopft.

VIII.

Substantive Sentences.

57. These are such as take the place of a single substantive, and can stand as subject or object of a sentence. As in English, when postponed till later on in a sentence, the neuter pronoun **es**, *must*, if subjective, *may*, if objective, take their place. An example of a substantive sentence in the natural order is:

Daß das Buch vergriffen iſt unterliegt keinem Zweifel,
That the book is out of print is a matter of no doubt,

where the sentence daß . . . iſt is the subject of unterliegt. Inverted it would be as follows:

Es unterliegt keinem Zweifel, daß das Buch vergriffen iſt.

Es iſt beſtimmt in Gottes Rat, daß man vom Liebſten, was man hat, ſcheiden muß.
It is determined by God's decree that we must be separated from that which we hold most dear.

Objective:

Er hat es geleugnet, daß er ihn jemals geſchimpft hat.
He has denied that he has ever insulted him.

58. In a relative clause the infinitive should not be separated from the relative it governs:

Comparisons which it would be dangerous to institute.
Vergleiche, welche anzuſtellen gefährlich ſein würde.

No **es** is required if the objective sentence begins with a relative.

Not: ich begreife es nicht, wer das gesagt hat,
but: ich begreife nicht, wer das gesagt hat.

59. A substantive sentence is often put in apposition to a pronoun, especially a correlative:

Wer besitzt, der lerne verlieren.
Let him who possesses learn to lose. (SCHILLER.)

Was du selbst nicht thun willst, das kannst du mir überlassen.
What you will not do yourself, that you can leave to me.

Die wichtigste Auskunft, welche man von ihr verlangte, war die, ob sie in der Gnade stehe.
The most important information that was required from her was whether she was in favour. (HOFFMANN.)

60. This repetition of the pronoun often removes ambiguity, and is especially necessary when the verb in the principal sentence governs an oblique case:

Wer einmal lügt, dem glaubt man nicht.
He who has once lied, (him) one does not believe.

For further examples see Correlation, §§ **123-125.**

IX.

Adjective Sentences.

61. Take the clause

eine **gefährliche** Krankheit.

The idea conveyed by these words could be expressed equally well, though not so concisely, as follows:

eine Krankheit, welche gefährlich ist.

The last three words form a complete sentence which takes the place of the adjective gefährlich, and is therefore called an "adjective sentence." Now in cases like this, except perhaps for the sake of rhythm,[1] the longer form is unnecessary; but there are many ideas which cannot be expressed by a single adjective, as such a one does not exist. These usually take the form of a sentence introduced by a relative pronoun, a so-called relative conjunction, or daß:

Ein Held, der durch sich selbst handelt.
A hero who acts of himself. (GOETHE.)

Die Gegend, wo solche Pflanzen am besten gedeihen.
The neighbourhood where such plants thrive best.

Leider habe ich das Unglück, daß ich für satirisch verschrieen werde.
Unfortunately I have the misfortune of being (lit. *that I am*) *decried as satirical.* (JEAN PAUL.)

[1] As in Du erquickest dein Erbe, das dürre ist (Psalm lxviii. 9) (for dein dürres Erbe), *thou refreshedst thine inheritance when it was weary.*

62. A contracted form of an adjective sentence is that with a perfect participle alluded to in § **50**:

Die Indianer, mit langen Bambusstäben bewaffnet, treiben sie, u.s.w. (for die mit langen B. bewaffnet waren).

The Indians, armed with long sticks of bamboo, drive them, etc.

63. A present participle used in this way is very common in English—not so in German. In other words, an adjective sentence containing a present participle is best rendered in the latter language by a relative sentence. See § **47** *seq.*

A river flowing through the town.
Ein Fluß, der durch die Stadt fließt.

64. An ellipsis of the relative like the following is inadmissible in German:

He had not a friend to rely upon.
Er hatte keinen Freund, auf den er sich verlassen konnte.

Ohne Vergangenheit, deren sie sich freuten, ohne eine große Zukunft, auf die sie hofften.

Without a past to rejoice over, without a great future to look forward to. (Freytag.)

65. Again, if the clause is not too long, there is the attributive construction. See § **51**.

Die zu jener Zeit nach und nach heraufgekommenen und gerühmten Dichter.

The poets who gradually sprang up at that time and were celebrated. (Goethe.)

X.

Temporal Sentences.

66. These are introduced by some such conjunction as:

als, nachdem, seitdem, etc.

Our *when* with the present, as in the sentence: *When I am in difficulties I always apply to him*, has an inclination towards conditional force, being nearly equivalent to *if*. It is then to be rendered in German by wenn:

Wenn ich in Verlegenheit bin.

Du bist nicht glücklich, wenn du einsam bist.
You are not happy when you are lonely. (Börne.)

Man kann es nicht verstehen, wenn man keinen Dolmetscher hat.
We cannot understand it when (or *if*) *we have not an interpreter.* (Hebel.)

For wenn with the indicative or subjunctive, see § **88.**

67. Temporal sentences are often expressed in English by participial clauses. These must in German be given in full with their proper conjunctions:

Having reached the town, he ordered, etc.
Nachdem er die Stadt erreicht hatte . . .

The prince, hearing that the enemy had fled, hastened.
Der Prinz beeilte sich, als er von der Flucht des Feindes hörte.

Before leaving the house, she shut the door.
Ehe sie das Haus verließ, schloß sie die Thüre zu.

Or to denote simultaneous time with indem or während, see § 70.

68. *No sooner . . . than* is kaum . . . als:

Kaum war das Zeichen gegeben, als die Reiterei heransprengte.

No sooner was the signal given, than the cavalry galloped up.

As soon as is sobald (als):

Sobald der Papst geendet hatte, nahte ihm Ademar von Monteil.

As soon as the Pope had finished, A. von M. approached him. (RAUMER.)

69. *Till, until,* is bis:

Ich werde warten bis Sie kommen,

and *not until* is rendered either by erst dann—als (i.e. *only when*) or by nicht eher (früher)—als bis:

Die Truppen rückten erst dann vor, als das Zeichen gegeben wurde,

or:

Die Truppen rückten nicht eher vor, als bis das Zeichen gegeben wurde.

The troops did not advance until the signal was given.

Dieses nette Bergstädtchen, welches man nicht früher erblickt, als bis man davor steht.

This nice little town, which you do not see until you stand before it. (HEINE.)

70. Simultaneous Time is denoted by indem and während, often corresponding to an English present participle:

(*Whilst*) *ascending the hill we conversed.*

Indem wir den Berg hinaufstiegen, unterhielten wir uns.

Whilst the repast was being prepared.

Während man das Gastmahl bereitete.

XI.

Consecutive Sentences.

71. These are dependent upon some adjective or adverb, usually ſolcher or ſo, denoting a degree, and, except in a contracted form, commence with the conjunction daß.

The ſolcher of course precedes the noun it qualifies; the ſo follows the rule for adverbs, *i.e.* precedes the word it refers to unless it be a verb in a simple tense, when it follows:

Die Niederländer brachen mit ſolchem Ungeſtüm von allen Seiten auf den Feind, daß ſie ſeine vorderſten Glieder niederwarfen.

The Netherlanders burst upon the enemy on all sides with such fury that they overthrew his foremost ranks. (SCHILLER.)

Benimm dich ſo, daß du gelobt werdeſt.

Behave in such a manner that you may be praised.

72. Or the ſo may modify the whole sentence, in which case it is joined with the conjunction:

Er hat ſich auf das ſchändlichſte benommen, ſo daß man ihm einen ſtrengen Verweis geben mußte.

He has behaved in the most shameful manner, so that they had to give him a severe reprimand.

In cases like this the ſo is sometimes omitted:

Auf einmal empfanden wir alle zugleich einen Streich wie vom Blitze, daß unſere Hände auseinander flogen.

Suddenly we all felt at the same time a shock as if from lightning, so that our hands were immediately unclasped. (SCHILLER.)

73. If *such* is used predicatively it is so groß, etc.:

Such was their zeal that they rushed furiously.
So groß war ihr Eifer, daß sie wütend heranjagten.

NOTE.—Solcher is often replaced by derartig; so by derart.

74. English consecutive sentences frequently occur in a contracted form, beginning with *as to*. These are usually expressed in full in German:

It caused such a deep wound as to disable him for several days.
Es verursachte eine so tiefe Wunde, daß er auf mehrere Tage unfähig gemacht wurde.

Who would be so hard-hearted as not to pity him?
Wer würde so hartherzig sein, daß er ihn nicht bedauerte?

75. If a contracted clause is used after so the um would not be inserted:

Sie waren so freundlich, die Erlaubnis zu geben.
They were so kind as to give permission.

76. Consecutive Sentences after a Negative. If the sentences are negative the consecutive one in English usually begins with *but that*, which is equivalent to *that—not*:

They were never so proud but that they sometimes acknowledged.
Sie waren niemals so stolz daß sie nicht manchmal zugaben.

77. It sometimes happens that a natural consequence is negatived on account of an excess of something or other; *e.g.*:

There was too much rain; consequently the crops did not thrive.

This may be expressed in English in more than one way:

There was so much rain that the crops did not thrive;

or, more idiomatically:

There was too much rain for the crops to thrive.

In German it is zu—als daß:

Es hat zu viel geregnet als daß die Ernte gedeihen konnte.

The manuscript was too obscure for me to be able to decipher it.

Das Manuskript war zu unverständlich als daß ich es entziffern konnte.

If the subject in both sentences is the same, the consecutive one may be contracted:

He was too young to understand.
Er war zu jung, um zu begreifen.

(Zu jung als daß er begreifen konnte would also be correct.)

78. Doubt expressed. If we wish to denote great uncertainty, *i.e.* that the consequence may possibly ensue though it is very doubtful, the subjunctive is used:

Die Sonne hatte ihr freundliches rundes Gesichtchen etwas gebräunt, doch nicht so sehr daß es das schöne, jugendliche Rot auf der Wange **verdunkelt hätte.**

The sun had somewhat tanned her pleasant round little face, but not so much as to darken the pretty, youthful colour in her cheeks. (Hauff.)

Keiner ist so verrückt, daß er nicht einen noch Verrückteren **fände,** der ihn versteht.

No one is so mad that he may not meet with some still madder person to understand him. (Heine.)

XII.

Final Sentences.

79. These are introduced by the conjunction damit, *in order that*, or *so that* with the subjunctive:

Stehen Sie auf, damit Sie beſſer ſehen können.
Get up that you may be able to see better.

Gott hat den Menſchen erſchaffen, damit er die Herrlichkeit der Welt bewundere.
God has created man that he may admire the splendours of the world. (Heine.)

80. The contracted form is um—zu, *in order to*, *so as to*:

Er ſtand auf, um beſſer ſehen zu können.

The um may be omitted:

Nach Tiſche machte ich mich auf den Weg, die Gruben, die Silberhütte und die Münze zu beſuchen.
After dinner, I started on my way to visit the pits, the silver mine, and the mint. (Heine.)

Unſere Truppen beſſerten die Brücke aus, (um) den Übergang zu erleichtern.
Our troops repaired the bridge to facilitate the passage.

Note.—Daß sometimes takes the place of damit:

Ich will ihn erwürgen, daß mein die Wonne ſei.
I will throttle him, that the rapture may be mine. (Goethe.)

XIII.

Concessive Sentences.

81. The English conjunction *though* (*although*) has many renderings in German, the simplest being obſchon and obgleich (with their duplicates wenn ſchon, wenn gleich, obwohl, and wiewohl):

Obſchon das Schiff geladen war, ſo ſegelte man doch nicht ab.

Although the ship was laden, yet they did not depart.

Aber wenn ſchon dieſe Meerfahrt ihnen oft den Untergang brachte, wie viel gefährlicher war da nicht der Landweg.

But although this passage by sea often brought destruction upon them, how much more perilous was the way by land. (RAUMER.)

82. Note that the antithesis is emphasised in the principal sentence by doch:

Obgleich Krieg zwiſchen England und Holland war, ſo kamen **doch** von London ganze Schiffe voll Hülfsmittel.

Though there was war between England and Holland, yet whole ships full of contributions arrived from London. (HEBEL.)

83. These conjunctions may occur elliptically with a *perfect participle or adjective* (not with a noun):

Der Papſt, obgleich feierlich zur Führung eingeladen, lehnte den Antrag ab.

The Pope, although formally invited to take the lead, declined the proposal. (RAUMER.)

Though very tired.
Obgleich ſehr müde.

But:

Although a powerful minister, yet . . .
Obſchon **er** ein mächtiger Miniſter **war**, ſo . . .

Though not believing a word.
Obgleich ich kein Wort glaubte.

84. Another and more emphatic way of expressing the same idea is by *however*, of which there are several equivalent modes of expression in English, as the subjoined examples will show:

So klein der Schade war, den ſie verrichteten, ſo beſtürzte ihre unvermutete Dazwiſchenkunft die eine Partei, u.ſ.w.

Slight as was the damage they inflicted, their unexpected intervention overthrew one party, etc. (SCHILLER.)

Die Wolken, **ſo** bizarr geſtaltet ſie **auch** zuweilen erſcheinen, tragen, u.ſ.w.

The clouds, however strangely fashioned they may sometimes appear, bear, etc. (HEINE.)

Ich werde dieſe Grenzen noch lange nicht berühren, wenn ich von Ihnen **auch noch ſo** höhnend, **auch noch ſo** verachtend, **auch noch ſo** wegwerfend ſchreibe.

I shall not nearly touch these limits, even if I write about you ever so scoffingly, ever so contemptuously, ever so disdainfully. (LESSING.)

Er konnte ſie nicht auseinander treiben, **er mochte** an ihnen ſo viel ſcheidekünſteln, als er wollte.

He could not disperse them, however much he tried his art of parting them. (JEAN PAUL.)

85. As may be seen from the above, there are also various ways of rendering the same idea in English. Further examples are:

Important as was the surrender of the city.
So wichtig die Übergabe der Stadt auch war.

Ambitious though he was.
So ehrgeizig er auch war (Er mochte auch noch ſo ehrgeizig ſein).

Hard-hearted and exacting as he was.
So hartherzig und genau er auch war.

86. As true concessive sentences imply a *fact* which is granted, the verb is in the indicative mood. Sometimes, however, a concession is made upon the supposition that certain conditions are fulfilled; in this case the sentence partakes of the nature of a conditional one, and the verb is

in the subjunctive mood. The conjunction is wenn—auch (noch):

Were it ever so simple.
Wenn es auch noch so einfach wäre.

Be the consequence what it may.
Was die Folge davon auch sein möge.

87. The emphatic *even if* is wenn—auch, selbst wenn, or und wenn:

Wenn es auch den ganzen Tag regnete.
Even if it rained all day.

Wenn sie am Fenster gestanden und gewinkt hätte, ich wäre umgekehrt, **und hätte es** mein Leben gekostet.
If she had stood at the window and made a sign, I should have turned round, even if it had cost me my life.
(Heyse.)

XIV.

Conditional Sentences.

88. In the protasis (or clause containing the *if*) of a conditional sentence, either (1) the person making the statement doubts its being a fact (though he may admit it for the sake of argument), and the person addressed believes it to be such, or (2) both persons acknowledge it as only possible or probable; *e.g.*:

(1) *If he slew him* (*a statement which for the sake of argument I will admit, though I doubt it*) *it was an act of revenge.*

(2) *If he slew him he would certainly be punished.*

Wenn is the conjunction, and we must use in (1) the indicative: wenn er ihn **erſchlug,** and in (2) the subjunctive: wenn er ihn **erſchlüge.**

Wenn ich ſtumm **blieb,** geſchah es nur weil ich über ein Rätſel nachgrübelte.

If I remained silent, it was only because I was pondering over an enigma. (*It is a fact that I remained silent. I did so because I was pondering.*) (Heyse.)

Wenn du Wort gehalten **hätteſt.**

If you had kept your word. (Goethe.)

89. As a matter of fact, the subjunctive rarely occurs when the verb is in the present or perfect (which is in reality a kind of present tense):

Wenn du nehmen **willſt,** ſo gieb.

If you wish to receive, then give. (Goethe.)

Du biſt nicht glücklich, wenn du einſam **biſt.**

You are not happy when (or *if*) *you are alone.* (Börne.)

90. In both cases, (1) and (2), the wenn can be omitted, and inversion used, though with the indicative this is dangerous, as ambiguity might be the result,—it might be taken for the interrogative form:

Biſt du fertig, ſo komme hierher.
If you have done (lit. *are ready*), *come here.*

Wäre ich nicht Alexander, ſo möchte ich wohl Diogenes ſein.
If I were not Alexander, I think I should like to be Diogenes.

Mißlingt der Winterbau, ſo gerät der Sommerbau.
If the winter crop fails, the summer crop succeeds.
(Jean Paul.)

XV.

Causal Sentences.

91. The causal conjunctions are weil, da, indem, and occasionally nun.

Weil introduces a sentence giving the absolute reason or cause of the fact stated in the principal sentence:

Wir konnten nicht hineingehen, weil die Thüre geſchloſſen war.

We could not get in, because the door was locked.

92. Da, on the other hand, begins a sentence containing a fact from which an inference is drawn in the principal sentence:

Da er ſich geſtern weigerte, wird er wohl heute auch nicht einwilligen.

As he refused yesterday I expect he will not consent to-day, either. (The natural inference from his having refused yesterday is that he will not consent to-day.)

Da das Waſſer ſo tief iſt, mußt du hinüberſchwimmen.

As the water is so deep, you must swim across.

93. Indem is a conjunction which, properly speaking, denotes contemporaneous action, but sometimes has a causal signification:

Es wird bei drei Thaler Strafe verboten, den Hunden die Schwänze abzuſchneiden, indem die tollen Hunde in den Hundstagen die Schwänze zwiſchen die Beine tragen.

It is forbidden under penalty of three thalers to cut off dogs' tails, as mad dogs carry their tails between their legs in the dog-days. (Heine.)

This is often expressed by an English gerundive:

Sie bereiteten sich gefährliche Feinde, indem sie viele Landschaften dem besten Zahler verpachteten.

They made dangerous enemies by letting out many portions of land to the highest bidder. (RAUMER.)

Ich könnte meine alten Spottsünden nicht besser wieder gut machen, als indem ich nun Ihnen Gelegenheit gäbe, meiner zu spotten.

I could not better atone for my old sins of scoffing than by giving you an opportunity of scoffing at me. (HEYSE.)

He lost his opportunity by not waiting.

Er versäumte die Gelegenheit, weil (or indem) er nicht wartete.

NOTE.—The same idea and construction are also expressed by dadurch, daß: er versäumte die Gelegenheit dadurch, daß er nicht wartete.

94. **Nun** is not of very common occurrence:

Nun meine Bücher zerstört sind, habe ich umsonst gelebt.
Now that my books are destroyed I have lived in vain.
(EBERS.)

XVI.

Indefinite Sentences.

95. The adverb *ever* tacked on to an interrogative adds to the English sentence a certain degree of indefiniteness. There are various ways of expressing this in German, the adverb most nearly corresponding to it being auch, as we have seen in Concessive Sentences, §§ 84, 85. A subjunctive strengthens the degree of uncertainty:

Wherever he may go, I shall follow him.
Wo er **auch** hingehen mag (or möge) werde ich ihm folgen.

They resolved to repair the bridge, in whatever condition they found it.
Sie beschlossen, die Brücke auszubessern, in **welchem** Zustand sie **auch** dieselbe fanden.

Whatever the result may be.
Was das Ergebnis **auch** sein mag.

Jede leere Stelle **wo nur** eine Handvoll fruchtbarer Erde hingefallen ist.
Every vacant spot wherever a handful of fertile soil has fallen. (Hebel.)

Whenever he should come.
Wann er **auch** kommen sollte.

96. Sometimes co-ordinate sentences are used:

However much he may try, it cannot be done.
Er mag so viel versuchen wie er will, es kann nicht geschehen. (Or Er mag auch noch so viel versuchen.)

97. So oft als, so bald als imply rather more certainty, and the subjunctive is not required:

Whenever the door opens, I start.
So oft als die Thüre aufgeht, erschrecke ich.

98. *Any* has in English a very indefinite signification. There being no exact equivalent for it in German, it must be rendered in different ways.

(*a*) Sometimes, when meaning *any you please*, it is nearly equal to *every*:

That you will find in any house.
Das werden Sie in **jedem** Hause finden.

Anywhere, where there are pheasants.
Überall, wo es Fasanen giebt.

You can sit in any chair.
Sie können in **jedem** Stuhl sitzen, wo Sie wollen.

Any one will help you.
Jedermann wird Ihnen helfen.

Where shall I put this book? Anywhere.
Wo soll ich dieses Buch hinlegen? **Wo Sie wollen.**

99. **Irgend** means *any whatever, some or other*:

Er sucht an irgend einem Theater eine Anstellung.
He is looking for an engagement in some theatre (*or other*).

Ohne irgend eine Nachricht.
Without any news whatever. (Heine.)

Ich muß ihn irgendwo gesehen haben.
I must have seen him somewhere or other.

100. *Any* in interrogative sentences is = *some*, and is either not translated or rendered by **einiger, -e, -es.**

With negatives,

not any = kein,

not anywhere = nirgends.

After ohne it is irgend ein, or, if the noun can have no article before it, irgend welcher:

Ohne **irgend einen** Grund.
Without any reason.

Ohne **irgend welche** Aussicht.
Without any prospect.

XVII.

Qualifying Sentences.

101. If the speaker is not quite certain of his statement, but wishes to limit or modify it, he interpolates in the middle of the sentence some such remark as: *it is said*, *it is to be hoped*, etc. We give some examples showing how these phrases are rendered in German:

And I am told it is most marvellous.
Und wie man mir ſagt iſt es höchſt wunderbar.
The reward which I hope he will receive.
Die Belohnung, die er, wie ich hoffe, erhalten wird.

102. The shortest rendering of *it is said* is by ſollen:

He has written, it is said, more than 50 books.
Er **ſoll** mehr als 50 Bücher geſchrieben haben.
or, wie es lautet, hat er . . .
or, wie es ſcheint, hat er . . .
or, wie man ſagt, hat er . . .

103. Similarly, if the subject makes the statement himself, **wollen** is used:

Er **will** es von dem König ſelbſt gehört haben.
He pretends to have [*says he has*] *heard it from the king himself.*

104. Sometimes one word, an adverb, expresses it in German:

as it were, gleichſam.
it is to be hoped, hoffentlich.
as is well known, bekanntlich.
It is well known that he is one of the most capable officers.
Er iſt **bekanntlich** einer der tüchtigſten Offiziere.
It is to be hoped the undertaking will succeed.
Hoffentlich wird das Unternehmen gelingen.

XVIII.

Comparative Sentences.

105. The conjunction in comparisons of superiority and inferiority is **als**, in comparisons of equality usually **wie** (sometimes als after ſo. But wie is preferable, as ambiguity might ensue from the fact that als also means *when*).

NOTE.—Als is also used after a word like nichts, etwas, etc.

Ich bin beſſer als mein Wort.
I am better than my word. (SCHILLER.)

Wer kann weniger verlangen als ich?
Who can desire less than I?

Wenn du ſterblich biſt, wie ich.
If you are mortal as I am. (SCHILLER.)

So reich wie [or als] er kann mein Sohn nie werden.
As rich as he my son can never become.

106. In a sentence like:

Es wachſen dort Pflanzen, wie man **ſie** nur in einem warmen Klima findet,

Plants grow there such as *one only finds in a warm climate,*

the pronoun **ſie** takes the place of the noun Pflanzen preceding.

Similes are introduced by **wie** or **ſo wie**:

Wie aus bangem Traum erwacht, ſah der Landsmann auf die Welt.

As one awakened out of a fearful dream, his fellow-countryman looked upon the world. (FREYTAG.)

So wie der verſchleierten Erde nur der Sterne Glanz erſcheint, ſo ſchweben von oben auf ihn tönende Strahlen hernieder und berühren die Saiten ſeiner Harfe.

As only the splendour of the stars shines upon the veiled earth, so waves of sound descend upon him and touch the strings of his harp. (KRUMMACHER.)

107. The wie is sometimes omitted, as in:

Während ſie ſich mit Geſprächen, ſo gut ſie vermögen, zu unterhalten ſuchen.

Whilst they seek to entertain each other with conversation, as well as they are able. (ZSCHOKKE.)

108. *According as* is je nachdem:

Sie kauften allerlei Waren je nachdem ſie die Mittel dazu hatten.

They purchased all sorts of merchandise according as they had the means.

109. *The—the* is je—deſto (or je—um ſo), the former being a subordinative conjunction, the latter an adverb. Hence the order:

Je länger der Angriff verzögert wurde, deſto gefährlicher wurde ihre Lage.

The longer the attack was delayed, the more perilous became their situation.

The more so—as, all the more—as, the more easily—as, etc., are um ſo mehr—da, um ſo leichter—da, u.ſ.w.

XIX.

Middle Voice.

110. In German there is no special form of conjugation for the so-called "Middle Voice." It is used when the doer of an action is not or cannot be mentioned. Hence the subject of a verb in the middle voice must naturally be an inanimate object or a quality, which, for the time being, is considered as personified and capable of acting independently. The form used in German is the reflexive, in English it is an intransitive verb or the passive voice. We subjoin various examples:

Die Saalthüre **öffnete ſich** langſam.
The door of the hall opened slowly. (Heine.)

Das Wetter **ändert ſich.**
The weather changes.

Gottfrieds frühere Wünſche **erfüllten ſich.**
Godfrey's former wishes were fulfilled. (Raumer.)

Der Lärm **wiederholte ſich.**
The noise was repeated.

Sogleich **regte ſich** die Barmherzigkeit der Bürger.
The charity of the citizens was immediately aroused. (Goethe.)

Wie viel Gräßliches mag **ſich zugetragen** haben.
How many horrible deeds may have happened. (Heine.)

In vielen Fürſten **fand ſich** hingegen Geſchicklichkeit und Neigung.
In many princes, on the other hand, skill and inclination were found. (Raumer.)

Die Turmplatte **füllte ſich** mit Studenten.
The platform of the tower filled with students. (Heine.)

Es **erhob ſich** ein entſetzliches Schlachten.
A terrible slaughter ensued. (Zschokke.)

XX.

Passive Voice.

111. Rules for the use of the "true passive," and for the passive of verbs which govern the genitive or dative, belong rather to the province of the Grammar. The only question that can be discussed here is: "Does the passive occur as frequently in German as in English?" The reply is: "It does not." The German language has more than one way of expressing an idea which can only be rendered in English by a true passive. One of these ways has already been explained in the last section as the so-called "Middle Voice." Another is the active voice with the indefinite subject man. It will often be found advisable to resort to this latter method, even when the German verb is capable of being used in the passive, in order to vary or simplify the construction, to keep the noun near its relative pronoun, to prevent too many verbs coming together at the end, and for other reasons. For example:

> In Antiochen **feierte man** nunmehr große Dankfeste.
> *In Antioch great thanksgiving-festivals were held.*
> (Raumer.)

(Here used because the preceding sentence ends with a passive, als sie niedergehauen wurden).

> Napoleon war nicht von dem Holz, woraus man die Könige macht—er war von jenem Marmor, woraus man Götter macht.
> *Napoleon was not of the wood kings are made of, he was of the marble of which gods are made.* (Heine.)

(woraus die Könige gemacht werden, etc., would be less concise, and the antithesis marred.)

In diesem Gewölbe **fand man** eine Uhr und eine kleine silberne Glocke, welche, u.s.w.

In this vault were found a watch, and a small silver bell, which, etc. (SCHILLER.)

(in order not to separate the relative from its antecedent.)

112. There is one instance in which the passive is absolutely inadmissible in German: that is, when followed in English by an infinitive or present participle:

A woman was seen to enter the house.
Man sah eine Frau in das Haus eintreten.

Pamphlets were known to have been distributed.
Man weiß, daß Flugschriften verbreitet wurden.

The body was found lying in a ditch.
Die Leiche **fand man** in einem Graben liegen.

XXI.

Connection.

113. Where a series of statements is made, instead of arranging them as co-ordinate or disconnected sentences, some word, generally an adverb or conjunction (a binding-word, Bindewort, as the Germans call it) is introduced in the beginning, or even later on in the sentence, to continue or carry on the idea, thus obviating too great monotony of style. These "connectives" of course occur in other languages, but in German more frequent use is made of them, there being in this language a greater tendency to continuity of style.

114. The most common of these is **ſo**, which connects a principal sentence with a subordinate one preceding it. It usually follows a conjunction like wenn, als, or da, and implies a result or consequence from the facts or assumption made in the foregoing sentence:

Als Urbans Ruf an alle Chriſten zur Pilgerung in das heilige Land erging, **ſo** erfüllten ſich nur Gottfrieds frühere Wünſche.

When Urban's appeal to all Christians to make a pilgrimage to the Holy Land went forth, Godfrey's former wishes were only fulfilled. (RAUMER.)

Verraten ſie Abrichtung und Zwang, **ſo** laſſen ſie unſer Herz kalt.

If they betray training and compulsion, they leave our hearts cold. (LESSING.)

So unbedeutend dieſe Worte klingen, **ſo** muß ich ſie doch wieder erzählen.

Unimportant as these words sound, I must repeat them. (HEINE.)

Aber nicht lange, **ſo** kehrten ſie zurück.

But it was not long before they returned. (HOFFMANN.)

115. The adversative conjunction **aber,** *but, however*, may begin a sentence, but is as frequently placed later on, after the first emphatic word, though it should come as near the beginning as possible:

Weinen wollte ich mit Ihnen gern, **aber** ich habe heute keine Thränen.

Fain would I weep with you, but I have no tears to-day. (LESSING.)

Der Landmann **aber** ſchwieg.

But the countryman was silent. (KRUMMACHER.)

Das Papier knirſchte, er **aber** ſchaute herab.

The paper crackled, but he looked down. (HAUFF.)

(Here the postponement of the aber makes the er emphatic.)

Ein Jahr ſpäter traten 7000 Chriſten die Wallfahrt an, wurden **aber** von den Türken angefallen.

A year later 7000 *Christians started upon the pilgrimage but were attacked by the Turks.* (RAUMER.)

116. **Doch,** *yet, still*, as an adverbial conjunction is stronger than aber. It implies that there is something unexpected, a result one would hardly look for. Our *yet* may be *too adversative*, if one may use the expression, so its equivalent in English is often merely *but*:

Ich habe Ihnen vieles zu erzählen, doch kann ich nicht länger bleiben.

I have many things to relate to you, but I cannot remain longer.

117. **Da** for dann is best rendered by *so*, or we may make a subordinate sentence:

Hakem untersagte bei schwerer Strafe allen christlichen Gottesdienst. **Da** verschwuren sich endlich einige Heerführer.

Hakem prohibited, under a severe penalty, the holding of any Christian service, when at length some of the leaders conspired. (RAUMER.)

Als sie wieder hinüber sah, war der Späher verschwunden. **Da** blieb sie noch eine Weile sitzen.

When she looked across again the watcher had disappeared. So she kept her seat for a while. (HEYSE.)

118. **Auch**, *too*, being emphatic, usually begins the clause, immediately preceding the word or words it qualifies, even if, by so doing, the rule for inversion is broken:

Milchmädchen zogen vorüber; **auch** Eseltreiber mit ihren grauen Zöglingen.

Milkmaids passed; and ass-drivers, too, with their grey charges. (HEINE.)

Auch war man mehr als je überzeugt.

Besides, one was more certain than ever. (RAUMER.)

Auch die Lebensmittel wurden knapper.

Provisions, too, became scarcer. (KOHLRAUSCH.)

119. Then there is a very useful little connective, **nämlich**, which nearly always, like aber, comes in the middle of a sentence, after the emphatic word. It means, literally translated, *namely*, but is not by any means equivalent to it. Take, for example, the sentence:

Mein Onkel kam gestern unerwartet von Indien an, so daß ich verhindert war, an Sie zu schreiben.

Here the explanation of my inability to write (i.e. *the unexpected arrival of my uncle from India*) is given first, before the statement of this inability. But the ideas might possibly enter the speaker's mind in a different order; he might make the statement first, and give the explanation afterwards. In this case some word seems to be required to connect the sentences and show that the latter is an explanation of the former. Such a word is nämlich, and the sentence would then run as follows:

Ich war gestern verhindert, an Sie zu schreiben; mein Onkel ist **nämlich** unerwartet von Indien angekommen.

(We might say: *for my uncle came*, or: *I must tell you that my uncle came.*)

Diejenigen welche alle Gefahren des Weges glücklich überstanden, fanden sich zuletzt am Ziele getäuscht. Schon unter der Regierung Alp Arslans war **nämlich** Jerusalem und Ramla durch Joseph den Fatimiden entrissen worden.

Those who had safely passed through all the dangers of the march found themselves deceived when at their goal; for in the reign of Alp Arslan, Jerusalem and Ramla had been wrested from the Fatimides by Joseph.

(Raumer.)

„Mein Name ist Hans Doppler." Sie verneigte sich, u.s.w. . . . „Doppler," fuhr er etwas unsicher fort, „ist **nämlich** die neuere Schreibung des Namens Toppler."

"*My name is Jack Doppler.*" *She bowed, etc.* "*You must know,*" *he continued somewhat hesitatingly,* "*that Doppler is the modern spelling of Toppler.* (Heyse.)

120. A climax is introduced by **ja**, *ay, nay*:

Die Geiſtlichen wurden geſchlagen und geſtoßen, **ja** der Patriarch bei Haar und Bart zur Erde geriſſen.

The clergy were struck and kicked, nay, the patriarch was dragged to the ground by his hair and beard.

(RAUMER.)

121. When the antecedent is a whole sentence the relative *which* is in German **was**, and this had better be used when the sentence is connected in English by some such expression as *a fact which, a circumstance which, and that, and this*:

He knew that the only remedy was to dismiss his ministers, and this he immediately promised to do.

Er wußte daß das einzige Mittel wäre, ſeine Miniſter zu entlaſſen, **was** er ſofort zu thun verſprach.

XXII.

Correlation.

122. There being, as mentioned in the last section, in German much more than in English, a striving after connection or continuity of style, it follows that the demand is met by a corresponding supply of words answering, as it were, to one another, and linking the sentences together. To these we give the name of Correlatives, their existence depending as it does upon their relation to one another.

123. The term "correlative" in its special meaning is usually applied to the pronouns derjenige welcher, etc. (shortened into der welcher, or still further into wer, or simply der).

Derjenige, welcher es gethan hat, wird beſtraft,
or: Der, welcher es gethan hat, wird beſtraft,
or: Wer es gethan hat, wird beſtraft.

In a sentence like the last, in order to emphasise the connection, the der is often repeated in the principal sentence:

Wer im Glück iſt, der lerne den Schmerz.
Let him who has good fortune learn what grief is.
(SCHILLER.)

124. The neuter *that which, what,* is was:

Was die Schickung ſchickt, ertrage,
Bear what fate sends; (Herder.)

often, for clearness, with the das repeated:

Was ein Eſel von mir ſpricht, das achte ich nicht.
I heed not what an ass says of me. (Gleim.)

Was ich da lernte, das thue ich noch.
What I learnt there, (that) I still do. (Lessing.)

125. Of course when the correlative is in two different cases it must be split up.

We say: *according to* **what** *they said*;
the Germans: nach dem, was ſie geſagt haben.

Was dir Menſchen geben, mußt du bezahlen mit dem, was du haſt, oder teuer mit dem, was du biſt.

What men give you, you must pay with what you have, or dearly with what you are. (Börne.)

Er wagte das von ſeinem Wärter zu verlangen, was ihm dieſer ſchon einmal verweigert hatte.

He ventured to demand from his jailer what he had once already refused him.

(The das is here redundant, but it gives clearness by preparing one for what is coming.)

Note.—Remember that was (indefinite) splits up into das, was, not das, welches, which latter refers to some neuter noun definitely stated before, *e.g.* of das Haus:

Das, welches auf dem Markte ſteht.

126. *Such—that* is ſo groß—daß. (See Consecutive Sentences, § 71 *seq.*)

In *such—as*, where *as* takes the place of a relative, the *such* is not translated:

The army got into a state of excitement such as regularly arises on the prospect of war.

Die Armee geriet in die Aufregung, **welche** bei der Ausſicht auf Krieg regelmäßig entſteht. (Hauff.)

127. When *as* is the object, it is split up into **wie** with the accusative of the personal pronoun, the *such* being omitted in translation:

Water such **as** *one rarely finds.*
Waſſer wie man es ſelten findet.

Such advantages **as** *only the wealthy possess.*
Vorteile wie ſie nur die Reichen beſitzen.

128. Correlation between an *adverb* and a conjunction is of frequent occurrence, and is recommended, except in short sentences, which would be quite clear without it.

(*a*) **Da—wo**:

Anekdoten die er immer **da** anbrachte, **wo** ſie am wenigſten paßten.

Anecdotes which he always brought in where they were least suitable. (Heine.)

(*b*) **Dann—als**:

Er gab nur **dann** nach, als die Drohung einer tüchtigen Geldſtrafe über ihm ſchwebte.

He only yielded when the threat of a heavy fine hung over him.

(*c*) **Zwar** (*it is true, indeed*)—**aber**:

Einen ſolchen Fall hatte **zwar** der gute Steuermann noch nicht ſelbſt erlebt, **aber** von andern wollte er wiſſen, u.ſ.w.

It is true the good steersman had never himself experienced a similar case, but he pretended to have heard from others, etc. (HEINE.)

Aus Ulerich's Zügen war **zwar** nicht der Ernſt, **wohl aber** alle Düſterkeit verſchwunden.

It is true that the serious expression had not passed away from Ulerich's face, but only all trace of melancholy. (HAUFF.)

(*d*) **Deswegen** (deshalb)—**weil**:

Ich war **deswegen** ſo erſtaunt, **weil** er mich mehrmals verſichert hatte.

I was (*for this reason*) *so astonished, because he had several times assured me.*

(*e*) **Kaum—als,** *no sooner—than*:

Kaum fühlte ſich die Böſe wieder, **als** ſie ihren Wohlthäter biß.

No sooner did the wicked [*snake*] *recover than she bit her benefactor.* (LESSING.)

(*f*) *Until, whenever* may be correlative in German:

Ich werde **ſo lange** warten, **bis** die Lampen ausgelöſcht ſind.

I shall wait until the lamps are put out.

Er beſucht ſeine Verwandten **ſo oft als** er einen freien Tag hat.

He goes to see his relations whenever he has a holiday.

In the same way *not until*, for which see Temporal Sentences, p. 39.

(*g*) **Wie—ſo**, (*just*) *as—so*:

Wie die phyſiſche Natur des Menſchen in der Jugend mehr Schlaf bedarf, als in ihrer Reife, **ſo** will auch die geiſtige in der Zeit ihres Aufblühens Ruhe und Stille um zu erſtarken.

As the physical nature of man requires more sleep in youth than in maturity, so also will his mental faculties require, in the time of their development, the quiet and repose necessary to gather strength.

(Heyse.)

(*h*) **Um ſo mehr—als**, *the more* (*so*)*—as*:

Die Kinder waren **um ſo mehr** erfreut **als** das Geſchenk ganz unerwartet kam.

The children were all the more delighted as the present was quite unexpected.

(*i*) **Je mehr—um ſo mehr** (größer, eifriger, etc.):

Je mehr er ſich bemühte, um ſo glücklicher wurde er.
The more he tried, the happier he became.

(*k*) **Inſofern—als**, *inasmuch as*:

Inſofern war es eine Wohlthat **als** das Gebäude in einen ſchrecklichen Zuſtand verfallen war.

Inasmuch as the building had fallen into a terrible condition, it was an advantage.

XXIII.

Compound Nouns.

129. It frequently happens that a noun is modified or qualified by another one dependent upon it. This relation is expressed in both English and German in one of two different ways; either

(*a*) the dependent noun is put in the genitive, or

(*b*) the nouns are compounded; *e.g.*:

The tower of the church or *the church-tower.*

Der Turm der Kirche or (better) der Kirchturm.

The German language has, far more than the English, the power of forming compound nouns, as can be seen by taking up any German book. Few rules can be given as to when two nouns may be compounded or when they may not, but the general statement may be made, that if the connection is a close one, and the two nouns are of constant occurrence in the connection, they may be thus placed together. We say *field of battle* or *battle-field*, the Germans only Schlachtfeld—das Feld der Schlacht would be unnecessarily clumsy.

Similarly:

the light of the moon	das Mondlicht
fragments of rock	Felsenstücke
the storm-cloud	die Gewitterwolke
a quarter of an hour	eine Viertelstunde
the art of fencing	die Fechtkunst
the lightning-conductor	der Blitzableiter
the man-of-war	das Kriegsschiff
the garland of flowers	der Blumenkranz
the carrier-pigeon	die Brieftaube
the horse's hoof	der Pferdehuf
a taste for art	der Kunstsinn
the trunk of a tree	ein Baumstamm

130. French, Latin, Greek, and other languages often give us a simple noun, where a compound is necessary in German; *e.g.*:

arbour	das Gartenhäuschen (or Laube)
tragedy	das Trauerſpiel
theatre	das Schauſpielhaus (Theater)
pun	das Wortſpiel
proverb	das Sprichwort
patriotism	die Vaterlandsliebe

131. Sometimes an adjective with a noun is expressed in German by a compound:

natural phenomenon	die Naturerſcheinung
shady side	die Schattenſeite
principal cause	die Haupturſache
human race	das Menſchengeſchlecht
native country	das Vaterland

132. Of course if the dependent noun has a relative clause or an adjective qualifying it the two cannot be compounded:

der Huf des lahmen Pferdes (not der lahme Pferdehuf).

die Thüre des Hauſes, das hinter der Kirche ſteht (not die Hausthüre, das hinter, etc.).

XXIV.

Idioms expressed by one Verb.

133. The following list contains the commonest examples of a simple German verb, translating what is expressed in English by a verb and noun or a verb and adjective. It will be noticed that many of the German verbs are reflexive, a much freer use being made of these than in English:

to be able	können[1]
to be addicted to	nachhangen (dat.)
to be afraid of	ſich fürchten vor
to be alive	leben
to be alive to[2]	(lebhaft) empfinden
to be annoyed at	ſich ärgern über
to be appropriate to	zuſammenpaſſen mit
to be ashamed of	ſich ſchämen (gen.)
to be avenged	ſich rächen
to be aware of	wiſſen
to be clamorous for	heftig verlangen
to be consistent with	ſich vertragen mit
to be deserving of	verdienen
to be desirous of	wünſchen
to be destitute of *to be devoid of*	fehlen (es fehlt mir an)
to be envious of	beneiden
to be fond of	lieben
to be glad of	ſich freuen über
to be ignorant of	nicht wiſſen

[1] Also imſtande ſein.

[2] Unless specially indicated, the English preposition is not translated, the German verb governing an accusative.

to be incumbent on	obliegen (dat.)
to be inferior to	nachſtehen (dat.)
to be present at	beiwohnen (dat.)
to be sensible of	(see *alive to*)
to be suitable	paſſen
to be wanting in	(see *destitute of*)
to give chase	verfolgen (acc.)
to give offence	beleidigen (acc.)
to give way	nachgeben
to make inquiries	ſich erkundigen
to make search	ſuchen
to make answer	antworten
to make up one's mind	ſich entſchließen
to make haste	ſich beeilen
to make boast of	ſich rühmen (gen.)
to put to death	töten
to put to shame	beſchämen
to put in mind of	erinnern an
to take refuge	ſich flüchten
to take advantage of	benutzen
to take cold	ſich erkälten
to take hold of	anfaſſen
to take pity on	bemitleiden / Mitleid haben mit
to take vengeance	ſich rächen
to tell a lie	lügen

XXV.

Accuracy.

134. It is said by some people that one of the national characteristics of an Englishman is that he is always in a hurry, and that a German, on the other hand, is rarely or never guilty of that fault, if fault indeed it is. Whether this is the case or not, and whether, if it is, it has an effect on the language and mode of expression, it is neither our business nor our wish to determine. Certain however it is, that where we are satisfied with expressing an idea by one simple word, whether brought about by a desire to say as quickly as possible what we have to say or not, the Germans are more accurate, taking the time and trouble to define more closely, either by using a compound word, or one which specialises the idea to be expressed. In English we say, for instance, *to kill*, whether speaking of men or animals, whether by gun, pistol, or dagger, whether secretly or in open fight, murderously or on the field of battle. Not that we have not the words in our language to denote a special kind of death, but we do not, as a rule, take the trouble to use them.

The German says in general, töten; of animals, ſchlachten; with a gun, etc., erſchießen; with a dagger, erſtechen, erdolchen; by throttling, erwürgen; by violence, erſchlagen; murder only, ermorden, etc.

Perhaps this is most clearly evidenced in the expression *to commit suicide*. The phrase Selbſtmord begehen certainly does exist and is used, but a German would, if possible, set

it aside and define more accurately the nature of the death. He would rather say: er hat ſich erhängt, erſchoſſen, erſtochen, ertränkt, etc., than er hat Selbſtmord begangen.

135. If he speaks of a field, it is either:

a ploughed field	Feld
a meadow	Wieſe
or *a field of battle*	Schlachtfeld

and instances might be multiplied to almost any extent:

to take (to oneself)	is nehmen
„ (to some other place)	bringen or tragen
a man (a male being)	Mann (Lat. *vir*)
„ (a human being, male or female)	Menſch (Lat. *homo*)
„ (servant)	Diener, Bediente(r)
„ (sailor)	Matroſe
a body (living)	Körper, Leib
„ (of inanimate objects)	Körper
„ (dead)	Leiche, Leichnam
to give	geben
„ (as a present)	ſchenken
„ (to hand)	reichen
to run	laufen, rennen
„ (of water)	fließen
„ (to flee)	fliehen
to tell	ſagen
„ (relate)	erzählen
„ (order)	befehlen
people (number of persons)	Leute, Menſchen
„ (nation)	Volk
„ (inhabitants)	Bewohner

cup (for tea, etc.)	Taſſe
„ (for wine)	Becher
„ (figurative)	Kelch
to put (upright, on end)	ſtellen
„ (to lay down)	legen
„ (in general, of things as broad as they are high)	ſetzen
to pass	vorbeigehen, -fahren, or -reiten, — according to the mode of progression.

136. Again, when there is not more than one actual equivalent for the simple English, a compound must be used in German. In the sentence: "A stone was erected to his memory," *stone* would be Grabſtein, not simply Stein.

Similarly:

a tribe is Volksſtamm
a house (dynasty) is Königshaus
thought is frequently Nachdenken (*reflection*)
to take (medicine, a meal, etc.), einnehmen.

XXVI.

Miscellaneous.

137. Nouns used in Singular only. When a noun, especially an abstract, refers to more than one individual, it is put in German in the singular, though plural in English:

They lost their lives.
Sie verloren **das Leben.**

They left their homes.
Sie verließen **ihre Heimat.**

They did not know which way to turn.
Sie wußten nicht wo ihnen **der Kopf** ſtand.

It occurred to their minds.
Es kam ihnen in **den Sinn.**

They leave our hearts cold.
Sie laſſen **unſer Herz** kalt. (LESSING.)

138. Genitive expressed by an Adjective. Sometimes it is advisable and convenient to express a dependent genitive by an adjective in German:

a matter of difficulty	eine ſchwierige Sache
a variety of excuses	verſchiedene Auswege
energy of character	feſter Charakter
a man of parts	ein talentvoller Mann

139. Adverbs. Owing to the fact that nearly all adjectives can be used in their simple form as adverbs, it is often advisable for the sake of clearness to express the latter by auf eine . . . Weiſe (or Art); *e.g.*:

impudently, auf eine unverſchämte Weiſe.

Sie gruppierten ſich **auf verſchiedene Art.**
They grouped themselves differently. (HACKLANDER.)

XXVII.

Notes on Style.

140. We conclude with a few words of advice as to how to acquire a good prose style—advice not by any means new, but applicable perhaps to German more than to any other modern language—that is, carefully to read over passages from some good authors without thinking of the English, and to read them until you have thoroughly caught the force and meaning of the words, and the emphasis, swing, and rhythm. This is the only sure method of making your style clear and fluent, and of getting the different members of the sentences into their right places. And if you are really earnest in sparing no pains to improve your composition, a little time cannot be more profitably spent than in reading it through and making various emendations as you proceed, before finally settling it into the form you select as the best it is in your power to produce. If good authors, for example Gibbon, who himself acknowledges it, do this in their own language, how much more necessary is it then in a foreign one?

141. There is a great fault one is very apt to commit at the beginning, that of keeping words or clauses apart which naturally belong together. It is like separating two friends whose destinies seem to draw them to one another. This is an error which may very easily be committed in German, owing to the fact of the verb in the latter language

so frequently coming at the end of the sentence. One is very apt, for instance, to render a passage like

The vessel got aground in the night

by

Das Schiff iſt auf den Grund in der Nacht geraten,

instead of

Das Schiff iſt in der Nacht auf den Grund geraten.

Remember that a verb and its object, or a verb and its prepositional adjunct, often form one connected idea, and must not be separated. For the same reason great care must be taken not to place a relative clause too far from the antecedent.

142. Avoid a snatchy, jerky style,—a fault very easy to commit in German, partly on account of an infinitival clause being disjoined from the verb it depends upon, and generally separated by a comma (*e.g.* der König bemühte ſich, das Volk zu beſchwichtigen). The consequence is that one might easily get a passage like the following:

Da er ſah, daß ich krank war, und wünſchte, baldmöglichſt zu verreiſen, fing er an, mir vorzulegen, daß, etc.

This can readily be obviated by breaking up the sentence, by using a participle, or by other expedients which will suggest themselves; *e.g.*:

Überzeugt, daß ich krank war und baldmöglichſt zu verreiſen wünſchte, fing er ſogleich an, mir alle Umſtände vorzulegen. Er behauptete, etc.

143. To come to the other extreme, to long-winded, involved sentences—wheels within wheels—a general idea seems to prevail that the fewer full-stops, colons, or semi-

colons found in a page the better and more thoroughly German the style is. It is true that those who make this statement can bring forward an infinity of passages from German authors, especially from scientific or philosophical works, to prove the truth of their assertion. The nature of the subject may render such lengthy periods necessary in works of this latter kind, but in the ordinary narrative or historical style they are not to be recommended, nor are they adopted or approved of by the best authors. In the following extracts, it will often be found advisable to put a full-stop or a semicolon where there is none in English. A complicated style implies a complication of ideas, and only renders the composition wearisome and heavy. If the subject is a difficult or complicated one, it ought surely to be the aim of the writer to make his dish more palatable by adopting a clear and simple mode of expression.

144. Now there being a variety of ways of expressing the same idea, or combination of ideas, if the English mode of expression does not happen to suit the German construction, if it causes tautology or does not fit in well with the rest of the German sentence, some other mode of rendering the idea in question should be adopted. Take the co-ordinate sentences:

Heavy rains had fallen, and the river was swollen above its average height.

There are many ways of rendering this:

Heavy rains had fallen, and therefore the river was swollen, etc.

Heavy rains having fallen, the river, etc.

The river was swollen, etc., *for heavy rains had fallen.*

Owing to the heavy rains, the river was swollen, etc.

This last would be neatest in German.

Infolge der heftigen Regengüſſe war der Fluß über den durchſchnittlichen Waſſerſtand angeſchwollen.

145. A warning against tautology need hardly be inserted here. It is obvious that translations like the following must be avoided:

Er zeigte mir ſeine Zeugniſſe.
Sie **verachteten** die **Verzweiflung** der **Verurteilten**.

146. Even when all the rules and remarks given in the foregoing Introduction are rigidly observed and followed, it is useless to conceal the fact that the translation may not, and most probably will not, be a perfect one; that is to say, unless the translator has a very considerable idiomatic knowledge of the language, for every language contains numerous instances of a certain peculiar and unusually concise mode of expressing an idea which is confined to that language, and called an "idiom," and must be given in the other language in entirely different words, equally concise perhaps, or by a circumlocution or round-about way. But there is no need why a student should on this account be discouraged. In the following extracts such idioms are given in the Notes. By the constant reading of German authors they will, by reason of their frequent recurrence, soon become familiar. If the student has to write without help, the best thing he can do will be to think of some other and simpler paraphrase of the same idea, which he may perchance be able to express in German. It is in these matters that there is a large field for the display of ingenuity, and for this purpose an effort will have to be made. And an earnest effort in this direction will do more real good than a page of English translated mechanically by the help of a grammar and dictionary.

PASSAGES FOR TRANSLATION.

(*Being chiefly Extracts from English Authors.*)

☞ *Words in square brackets are to be omitted in Translation.*

I.—The Trained Finches.

A man in Berlin had trained a number of finches to go through the most wonderful evolutions. Upon his blowing a trumpet the birds arranged themselves in two divisions, raised one leg and flew at each other. One or the other fell to [the] ground, and was dragged off like a wounded [man] by a comrade. The trumpet blew a second time, when the birds whistled a song of victory and returned to the cage, where they all received dainties from the hand of their clever master.

man in Berlin, Berliner
to train, abrichten
evolution, Evolution
to go through, durchmachen
to blow a trumpet, auf der Trompete blaſen
to arrange (i.e. *draw up*), aufſtellen
to raise, in die Höhe heben
to fly at, losfliegen auf
to drag off, fortſchleppen
to blow, here, ertönen
song of victory, das Siegeslied
from, aus

II.—The Disobliging Coachman.

It is related of a certain bishop that once when the footman was absent he ordered his coachman to fetch the water from

the well. To this the latter objected that it was his business to drive, not to run errands. "Well then," said the bishop, "put to the coach and four, set the pitcher inside, and drive to the well." One can imagine the amusement of the villagers at seeing the splendid coach containing nothing but a pitcher of water drive through the village. We may be sure, too, that henceforth the pompous coachman found it advisable to obey his master's orders.

to object, den Einwand machen
to run errands, Aufträge ausrichten
well then, nun alſo
put to, etc., ſpannt zu Vieren an
inside, hinein
to imagine, ſich denken
amusement, Beluſtigung
at seeing = when they saw
sure, überzeugt
pompous, aufgeblaſen
found, fand für

III.—For the Good of the Trade.

A well-known doctor was walking through the streets of Edinburgh on [the] occasion of some illuminations, when he observed a young rascal of twelve years of age breaking every window he could reach, as if he were doing the most commendable action. The doctor seized him by the collar and asked what he meant by destroying other people's windows. "It is all for the good of the trade," replied the young urchin; "I am a glazier." "All for the good of the trade, [is it]?" said the doctor, raising his cane and breaking the boy's head. "There, that's for the good of my trade; I am a surgeon."

well-known, bekannt
on, bei
of some, etc., einer Illumination
of twelve...age, zwölfjährig, adj.
rascal, der Schlingel
to reach, erreichen
to do an action, eine Handlung begehen
what he meant, was er dabei vorhabe
by destroying, zu zerſchlagen
for...trade, im Intereſſe des Geſchäfts
to raise, erheben
to break, ſchlagen auf

IV.—Gratitude for Small Mercies.

In the neighbourhood of P., a poor man, while hard at work in his garden, was visited by his wife on her return from the town, where she had been spending some time with her gossiping acquaintances. "Well, William, are you digging?" said the goodwife. "Oh yes, Meg," replied the thrifty husband. "I have been in town to-day; and you will hardly guess what has befallen me." "No," said William, resting himself on his spade. "Well," rejoined his gossiping wife, "I have lost a note, but don't be angry; rather be thankful that we had one to lose."

while, etc. See § 26
to be hard at work, fleißig arbeiten
on her return from, bei ihrer Rückkehr aus
gossiping, ſchwatzhaft
acquaintance, der Bekannte
Meg, Gretchen
to befall, begegnen
to rest, ſich lehnen
note, Banknote
to be-angry, zürnen
but be rather, du ſollteſt eher... ſein

V.—Hume's Generosity.

When David Hume was a member of the University of Edinburgh, and in very needy circumstances, he was presented with an office worth £40 a year. One day he was visited by his friend Blacklock, a poet, distinguished more for his poverty and blindness than for his genius. The unfortunate man began to complain of his poverty, and his utter inability to provide for his family. Poor though Hume himself was, he went to his desk, and taking out the grant, presented it to his friend. Soon after, by his influence, he had Blacklock's name inserted for his own.

in very, etc., in großer Not
to present-with, ſchenken (dat. and acc.)
worth, welches...einbrachte
distinguished for, berühmt wegen
his utter, etc. Translate, to avoid too many infinitives: daß er ſeine Familie ganz unmöglich ernähren könnte
grant, der Schein
to insert, einſchalten

VI.—A Way to Economise.

Some years ago an Irishman attending the University of Edinburgh waited upon one of the most celebrated teachers of the flute, and desired to know upon what terms he would give him a few lessons. Upon the flute-player's informing him that he usually charged two guineas for the first month and one guinea for the second, "By my soul," replied the Hibernian, "then I'll come the second month first."

to attend, beſuchen
to wait upon, vorſprechen bei
teachers, etc. Use comp. noun
to desire, verlangen
upon what, etc., unter welchen Bedingungen
guinea, die Guinee
to charge, verlangen
by my soul, meiner Seele
the second, etc., erſt im zweiten Monat

VII.—Change of Weather.

An Englishman travelling in Scotland came one day to Inveraray. Here he remained several days, having resolved not to depart until the rain, which up till now had been falling in torrents, had in some measure abated. At length, his patience being at an end, he protested to the landlord that he believed it rained every day in the year at Inveraray. "Oh dear no!" replied the landlord, "it snows sometimes."

not...until. See § 69.
up till now, bis jetzt
torrent, der Strom
to be-falling, herunterkommen
in some measure, einigermaßen
at an end, zu Ende
to protest, beteuern
every day, etc., das ganze Jahr hindurch
oh dear no! bewahre!

VIII.—Not surprised at anything.

A young advocate when pleading before the court took the liberty of saying, in his great zeal for his client, that he

was surprised at the conduct of the judges. The court was indignant at this expression, as being disrespectful. One of the judges observed that such an expression must have proceeded entirely from the inexperience of the advocate, for had he known them as long as he had done, he would not have been surprised at anything which they might do.

when pleading. See § 26
plädieren
court (*of justice*), das Gericht
he took...saying, er erlaubte ſich die Bemerkung
client, Klient
indignant at, empört über
must have proceeded from, müſſe zu ſuchen ſein (in)
not-at anything, über gar nichts
might do, imperf. subj.

IX.—Sagacity of a Dog.

How often it happens that people are saved from perishing miserably by the almost human sagacity of a faithful dog. Two little Scotch children had once strayed on a mountain. Though they tried different paths, and repeatedly cried for help, they did not succeed in finding the way. At length the collie-dog, which they had brought with [them], with wonderful instinct ran home, barked till he induced the father to accompany him, and led him to the spot. Here he found the two children, the younger wrapped in the warmer garments of his sister. Numbers of similar anecdotes of dogs' sagacity might here be related. Suffice it, however, to quote as [a] sample [the] above striking instance.

people, man
from perishing, etc., von einem elenden Tode
to stray, verirren (neut. verb)
I succeed, es gelingt mir
in finding. Use infin.
collie-dog, der Schäferhund
to the spot, auf die Stelle
to wrap, hüllen
numbers of, etc., es ließe ſich eine Menge, etc.
suffice it, etc., wir begnügen uns aber damit
above, obig, adj.
striking, ſchlagend

X.—To Collectors of Autographs.

A celebrated horn-player once received a letter from a French countess, asking his terms for playing at her house one evening. He replied, A thousand francs, but received no answer. Some time after he was at a party in another house, and by chance turning over the leaves of an album, when he saw his own letter. He immediately turned to his hostess, who with her friend the countess was standing by, and who had received the letter as an autograph, saying he was sorry he did not know that the countess wanted his autograph, or he would not have had the letter written by his steward, who was very proud of his handwriting.

horn-player, Flügel-Horniſt
to ask. Here, fragen nach
terms, Bedingungen
for playing. Say, *if he played*
at her house (chez elle) bei ihr
at (*a party*), bei
to turn - over - the - leaves - of, durchblättern (acc.)
by chance, zufällig
to turn to, ſich umdrehen zu
by, daneben
steward, Hausmeiſter
or (i.e. *or else*), ſonſt
proud of, ſtolz auf

XI.—Summary Punishment.

The Turkish ambassador at the court of Napoleon once went to a Paris jeweller's to buy a diamond. Whilst he was negotiating with the jeweller, the son of the latter noticed that one of the ambassador's servants had stolen a ring. This the jeweller confirmed, and reported it at once to the ambassador, begging him to recover it for him, as it was one of the most valuable in his shop. Never would it have occurred to the jeweller that his request would be fulfilled in so terrible a manner. The next day a servant of the ambassador's brought a chest, laid it down, and retired

without saying a word. Upon opening it, the astonished merchant found to his horror the head of the delinquent, holding between his teeth the stolen ring.

servant, das Gefolge. Use sing.
to occur (*to the mind*), einfallen
terrible, gräßlich
horror, das Entſetzen
delinquent, Übelthäter

XII.—What one *must* do.

Last week, when I was in town, I went to pay a bill to the glazier who fixed up the painted glass. I said, "Mr. Palmer, you charge [me] seven shillings a day for your man's work; I know you give him but two shillings, and I am told that it is impossible for him to earn seven shillings a day." "Why no, sir," replied he, "it is not that, but one must pay house-rent, and one must eat, and one must wear." I looked at him, and he had on a blue-silk waistcoat, with [an] extremely broad gold-lace. I could not help smiling. I turned round and saw his own portrait, and his wife's, and his son's. "And I see," said I, "one *must* sit for one's picture: I am very sorry that I am to contribute for all you *must* do!"—*Walpole.*

painted, bemalt
fixed up, say "*put in*," einſetzen
a day, "*as a day's wage*," als Tagelohn
man. Define more accurately.
why no, sir, bewahre!
wear, Kleider haben
blue-silk, blauſeiden
gold-lace, Goldſtickerei
I could not help is best expressed by "*I was obliged*"
to sit for one's portrait, ſich malen laſſen
for all, zu allem

XIII.—Trifles make Perfection.

A friend called on Michael Angelo, who was finishing a statue. Some time afterwards he called again; the sculptor was still at his work; his friend, looking at his figure, exclaimed, "You have been idle since I saw you last." "By no means," replied the sculptor, "I have retouched this part,

and polished that; I have softened this feature, and brought out this muscle; I have given more expression to this lip, and more energy to this limb." "Well, well," said his friend, "but all these are trifles." "It may be so," replied Angelo, "but recollect that trifles make perfection, and that perfection is no trifle."—*Colton.*

to call-on, beſuchen
his figure, die Figur
last, adv., zuletzt
by no means, keineswegs
to retouch, retouchieren
to polish, glätten
to soften, ſanfter machen
to bring-out, vergrößern
to give. Here, verleihen
energy. Here, die Kraft
well! well! je nun
Say, *mere* (lauter, indecl.) *trifles*
it may be so, das mag ſein
to recollect. Here, bedenken (*consider*)
to make (i.e. *constitute*), ausmachen

XIV.—A Lucky Find.

The widow of a poor savant was left in great destitution. Nothing remained for her but to sell all except her library, which, though small, she was very loath to part with. At last necessity compelled her to do so, and she had it valued. One offered her 30, another 40 florins. Hoping to get more, she asked the advice of a friend. He looked through it, and drew out a small book, saying: "Keep your library. This alone is worth 2000 florins." It was a savings-bank book of her husband's, which had accumulated interest, so that she could spend the evening of her life without cares for her daily bread.

to leave behind, zurücklaſſen
in...destitution, in ſehr durftigen Umſtänden
nothing...her, es blieb ihr nichts übrig
which she was, etc. Say, *from which she did not wish* (gern wollen) *to separate herself*
though small. See § 18
so, dies
to value, abſchätzen
to ask the advice, um Rat fragen
to look through, durchſehen
to draw out, hervornehmen
savings-bank book, Sparkaſſenbuch
to accumulate interest, ſich durch die Zinſen vergrößern
cares for, Sorge um

XV.—Hanged for one Line.

The historian Hume relates that one day in a company he expressed a complaint that he was very ill treated by the world, and that the strictures passed upon him were most annoying and unjust. He had written many volumes, which on the whole contained but very few pages of reprehensible matter, [and] yet on account of these few pages he was subjected to the most acrimonious criticism. "You put me in mind," said some one in the company, "of an acquaintance of mine, a notary, who having been condemned to be hanged for forgery, complained that after having written many thousand inoffensive sheets he should be hanged for one line."

expressed, etc., äußerte die Klage
ill, ſchlecht
strictures, der Tadel. Use sing.
to pass upon, erteilen
annoying, ärgerlich
on the whole, im Ganzen
matter, der Inhalt (*contents*)
criticism, Recenſion
to subject, ausſetzen
to put in mind, erinnern an
who having. Make a complete sentence, *who was*, etc.
to condemn, verurteilen
inoffensive, unſchädlich
for one line, wegen einer einzigen Zeile

XVI.—Old *versus* New.

Two workmen were one day conversing about a fine cemetery that had recently been laid out in one of the most flourishing towns of the Border. One of them belonged to that class who are always ready to express their abhorrence of everything new and tawdry, be it ever so beneficial, while the other was ever in favour of advancement, without calculating the advantages or disadvantages of the new state [of things]. The former, with [an] utter disregard of the laws of logic, summed up his disgust at the new burial-ground by saying, he would rather die than be buried in such a place.

"Faith!" retorted the latter, "if I am spared in life and health, I will go nowhere else."

recently, kürzlich
to lay out, anlegen
towns of, etc., Grenzſtädte
to that class, zu denen
tawdry, flitterhaft
be it, etc. See § 86.
to be in favour of, bevorzugen (acc.)
utter, gänzlich
to sum up, zuſammenfaſſen
disgust, die Mißgunſt
in such a, an ſo einem
faith! meiner Treu'!
if I am, etc., wenn ich geſund und am Leben bleibe
nowhere else, nicht wo anders hin

XVII.—A Sporting King.

As soon as the sky was clear again we returned to the little court, and this time became more confidential, as he asked many questions about England—such as, Whether the Queen knew anything about medicines? whether she kept a number of servants as he did? and what her palace was like?—which gave me an opportunity of saying I would like to see his ships, [for] I heard they were very numerous—[and] also his menagerie, said to be full of wonderful animals. He said the vessels were far off, but he would send for them, and although he once kept a large number of animals, he killed them all [by practising] with his guns. He then inquired if I would like to go shooting? I said, "Yes, if he would accompany me—not[2] otherwise[1]." "Hippopotami?" "Yes, there is great fun in that, for they knock the boats over when they charge from below."—*Speke.*

was clear again. Say, *had cleared up.* (ſich aufklären)
to ask many questions, viel fragen
such as, wie, zum Beiſpiel
about medicine, von Medizin
what...like, wie ihr Palaſt ausſehe
I heard. Use pluperf. here and below
far off, weit entfernt
to send for, kommen laſſen
once, früher
a large number, eine Menge
to kill, totſchießen
if . . . shooting, ob ich gern auf die Jagd gehen möchte?
there . . . that, das macht mir viel Spaß
to knock over, umſchlagen
to charge, angreifen

XVIII.—The Far-sighted Dervise.

I. A dervise was journeying alone in a desert, when two merchants suddenly met him: "You have lost a camel," said he to the merchants. "Indeed we have," they replied. "Was he not blind in his right eye, and lame in his left leg?" said the dervise. "He was," replied the merchants. "Had he not lost a front-tooth?" said the dervise. "He had," rejoined the merchants. "And was he not loaded with honey on one side, and wheat on the other?" ["Most] certainly [he was,"] they replied; "and as you have seen him so lately, and marked him so particularly, you can in all probability conduct us to him." "My friends," said the dervise, "I have never seen your camel, nor ever heard of him, but from you."

dervise, Derwiſch
indeed we have. See § 23
in his, am
front-tooth, der Vorderzahn
on one, an der einen
to load (trans.), beladen
lately, kürzlich
to mark, ſich es merken
particularly, genau
in all p., aller Wahrſcheinlichkeit nach
nor ever, auch habe ich nichts von, etc.

XIX.—The Far-sighted Dervise (*continued*).

II. "A pretty story, truly," said the merchants; "but where are the jewels which formed a part of his cargo?" "I have neither seen your camel nor your jewels," repeated the dervise. On this they seized his person, and forthwith hurried him before the cadi, where, on the strictest search, nothing could be found upon him, nor could any evidence whatever be adduced to convict him, either of falsehood or of theft. They then were about to proceed against him as a sorcerer, when the dervise with great calmness thus addressed the court: "I have been much amused with your surprise,

and own that there has been some ground for your suspicions.

pretty, nett
on this, darauf
his person, i.e. *him*
to hurry, ſchleppen
cadi, Richter
on the...search, nach genauer Unterſuchung
nor...whatever, auch konnte man gar keine, etc.
falsehood, das Lügen
to be-about, wollen
to proceed, gerichtlich einſchreiten
the court. Say, die Richter
been much amused with, mich ſehr amüſiert über
that there has, etc. Say, *that your suspicion has not been without cause*

XX.—The Far-sighted Dervise (*continued*).

III. "But I have lived long, and alone, and I can find ample scope for observation, even in a desert. I knew that I had crossed the track of a camel that had strayed from its owner, because I saw no mark of any human footstep on the same route; I knew that the animal was blind in one eye, because it had cropped the herbage only on one side of its path; and I perceived that it was lame in one leg, from the faint impression which that particular foot had produced upon the sand; I concluded that the animal had lost one tooth, because wherever it had grazed a small tuft of herbage had been left uninjured in the centre of its bite. As to [that which formed] the burden of the beast, the busy ants informed [me] that it was corn on the one side, and the clustering-flies that it was honey on the other."—*Colton.*

and alone. Say, *and that* (zwar) *alone*
ample scope for, Raum genug zur
to cross, kommen über
to stray, ſich verirren
mark, Spuren, pl.
its path, der Weg
to crop the herbage, das Gras abfreſſen
from the faint, an dem leichten; place this clause after "*perceived*"
that particular. Say simply, *his*
I concluded, ich ſchloß daraus daß, and place after "*tooth*"
wherever, etc., beim Weiden
tuft of herbage, der Grasbüſchel
uninjured, unberührt
as to, in Betreff (gen.)
to inform, ankündigen
clustering-flies, der Fliegenſchwarm

XXI.—Napoleon and the English Sailors.

Two English sailors were taken prisoner by Napoleon I. and sent to a fortress, from which however they contrived to escape to Boulogne, where in a wood, by dint of great perseverance, they made with their knives a small boat, six feet long, and embarked at night, but were unfortunately recaptured before getting very far from the land. Brought before the great general, he questioned them about their attempt, and expressed some doubt [as to] whether they could have succeeded in reaching the English coast. "If you doubt it," said they, "let us carry it out before your eyes." Napoleon then ordered them to be liberated, and to tell their countrymen on their return that he always esteemed brave men, even when they were his enemies.

to take prisoner, gefangen nehmen
to (*a fortress*) auf, because a high place
I contrive, es gelingt mir
by dint of, durch
to bring (*of persons*), führen
attempt, der Fluchtversuch
to carry out, ausführen
ordered...liberated, ließ sie in Freiheit setzen
and to tell. Say, *ordered them to tell*
on (*their return*), bei

XXII.—Wholesome Products.

The Spanish governor of Holland once invited the Prince of Orange to a banquet, at which the finest fruits of Spain—lemons, pomegranates, and figs—were served up. Of these Don Spinola was very proud, and hoped therewith to give the prince a favourable idea of the luxuriance of his native country. "All these," he said, "are produced twice a year." "That is nothing to Holland," said the prince, and invited the governor to dine with him the following day. The latter, expecting a splendid repast, was not [a] little astonished to see nothing on the table but butter, milk, and cheese "These," said the prince, "are the products of Holland. In

contrast with those of your country they are very wholesome, and are produced twice a day."

governor, Statthalter
to a, zum
at which, wobei
to serve up, auftiſchen
luxuriance, Fruchtbarkeit
native. See § 131
to produce, erzeugen
nothing to, nichts im Vergleich zu
to dine, ſpeiſen
products, Produkte
in contrast to, im Vergleich zu

XXIII.—Johnson and the Musician.

It is well known that the celebrated lexicographer Johnson could not endure music, and called it an unpleasant noise. He was once at a party where a flute-player, a beginner, took all possible pains to play correctly a hard piece. Only with great difficulty could Johnson restrain himself from testifying his displeasure, which, however, did not escape the observation of a bystander, who, wishing to apologise for the young performer, said: "You do not seem to understand, sir, that this is a hard piece." "Hard!" replied Johnson, "I wish it were impossible."

well known, bekannt
noise, das Geräuſch
at, in
a flute-player, etc., ein angehender Flötenſpieler
to take pains, ſich Mühe geben
to restrain, enthalten
to testify, zeigen
bystander, Nebenſtehende(r)
to apologise for, entſchuldigen
performer, Künſtler

XXIV.—A Beggar's Excuse.

A gentleman in Paris once noticed a poor man with a wooden leg walking past his hôtel, and gave him a franc. The next day, standing at his window, he saw the supposed beggar accosting the passers-by; this time, however, he had changed the wooden leg, and wore it now on the left instead of the right as before. [Being] enraged at this deception, he went up to the man and accused him of wishing to defraud

him, saying, "You are not lame at all." "Sir," replied the beggar with dignity, "I never said I was. I wear the wooden leg merely for reasons of economy, so as not to wear out my trousers, and change about to prevent one leg wearing out before the other."

wooden leg, der Stelzfuß
franc, der Frank (gen. etc., -en)
supposed, vermeintlich
passer-by, der Vorübergehende
on the left, right, links, rechts
before, früher
to go up to, zugehen auf
you are, etc., ihr seid ja gar nicht lahm
I was. See § 23
for reasons of, etc., aus Sparsamkeit
to wear out, abtragen
to change about, umwechseln
to prevent. Say, *in order that one* (das eine) *leg may not*
to wear out (intr.). Use middle voice

XXV.—The Clever Highlander.

During the American War a detachment of an English regiment was ordered out on a foraging party. On going through a wood a Highland soldier came unexpectedly upon an American, when their guns both happened to be unloaded. Each sprang behind a tree to cover himself while loading, but fearing that the first who ventured out of cover would be brought down by the other, both remained in their position, till at last the Highlander, losing patience, put his bonnet on the point of his bayonet and pushed it beyond the tree. The American shot his bullet through its centre, when his opponent, starting forward, forced him to surrender instantly.

to order out, etc., zum Fouragieren abkommandieren
on going, auf ihrem Marsche
to come upon, stoßen auf
their guns both. Say, *the guns of both*
happened to be. Say, *were by-chance* (zufällig)
unloaded, nicht geladen
while loading, beim Laden
to cover, decken
who...cover, der sich sehen ließ
to bring down, niederschießen
to remain-in, behaupten
to put, hangen
bayonet, das Bajonett
beyond, außerhalb
to start forward, hervorspringen

XXVI.—A Pugnacious Fish.

Mr. Jesse tells the story of a gentleman, who, as he was walking one day by the side of the river Wey, saw a large pike in a shallow creek. He immediately pulled off his coat, tucked up his shirt-sleeves, and went into the water to intercept the return of the fish to the river, and to endeavour to throw it out upon the bank by getting his hands under it. During the attempt, the pike, finding he could not make his escape, seized one of the arms of the gentleman, and lacerated it so much that the marks of the wound were visible [for a] long time afterwards. Pikes will live to a great age, ninety or more.—*Rev. W. Houghton.*

by the side, am Ufer
river Wey, der Weyfluß
to walk, ſpazieren gehen
in...creek, im ſeichten Stauwaſſer
to pull off (*clothes*), ausziehen
to tuck up, aufſchürzen
to intercept, verſperren
upon the bank, an's Ufer
to get, bringen
to make one's escape, entkommen
to lacerate, verletzen
so much, ſo ſtark
marks of the wound (i.e. *scars*), Narben
to live to, etc., ein hohes Alter erreichen
or more, und darüber

XXVII.—The Fox's Ruse.

Some eggs being wanted for breakfast, a gentleman sent his female servant to the hen-house to fetch them, but on opening the door a direful scene of havoc presented itself. Numbers of dead hens were lying on the floor, and in the midst [of them] a large fox, seemingly as dead as the other animals [around him]. The servant thought that he must have died of gorging himself, and, taking him up by the tail, hurled him upon a heap of rubbish in the garden close by. Here he fell upon soft material, and lost no time in starting

up and scampering off, to the woman's utter consternation, into the neighbouring wood.—*Watson.*

being wanted. Begin, *As a gentleman wanted*
for, zum
hen-house, der Hühnerstall
scene of havoc, Anblick der Verwüstung
presented itself, bot sich ihr dar
numbers of, zahlreiche, adj.
other, übrig
died...himself, sich überfressen
and taking. See § 52
to take up by, fassen an
heap of rubbish, der Schutthaufen
in the garden, etc. Say, *which was,* etc.
close by, nebenan
soft material, etwas Weiches
lost...up. Say, *jumped up without losing time*
to scamper off, davonlaufen
utter consternation, große Angst

XXVIII.—The Soft Stone of the Geismarwald.

According to a Hessian legend, a general having been defeated near a mountain called the Totenberg, retired to the Geismarwald, and, seating himself upon a stone, considered what course it was most advisable for him to pursue. Thereupon one of his captains came to him and endeavoured to persuade him to renew the attack, saying that if he were successful now, everything would be saved. But the dejected general only replied: "I can no more be victorious than that the stone upon which I am sitting can become soft." At these words he got up, and to his astonishment found that his legs, and the hand on which he had supported himself on rising, had left a deep impression on the stone. Forthwith he ordered the trumpet to sound for the battle, attacked the enemy with renewed courage, and defeated them. The stone is said to be preserved to the present day.—*After Grimm.*

Hessian, hessisch
to defeat, schlagen
to consider, nachdenken
Say, *which plan he might* (dürfen) *best pursue* (verfolgen)
to renew, wiederholen
I am successful, es gelingt mir
no more, eben so wenig
to get up, aufstehen
to support, stützen
on rising, beim Aufstehen
to sound, blasen
for battle, zur Schlacht
renewed, neu
to...day, bis auf den heutigen Tag

XXIX.—Faithful unto Death.

A merchant of Colophon, having occasion to make purchases at Teos, went thither, accompanied by his slave, who carried a bag of money, and his dog. The slave being under the necessity of stopping by the way to rest, laid down the bag of money, and the dog, who had stayed with him, stretched himself upon it. When the slave resumed his journey he forgot to take up the bag, and the dog remained behind with it. The slave overtook his master, and they reached Teos together, but, missing the bag, they both returned to the place where the slave recollected that he had laid it down. Here they found the dog still lying on the bag, but so faint with hunger that he had scarcely strength, at the sight of his master, to rise from the bag, and immediately after fell down dead.—*Watson.*

having occasion to, der einmal wollte
to be...necessity, müſſen
bag of money, der Geldſack
to stay with, bleiben bei
to stay (on a visit), ſich aufhalten
to stretch. Here, hinlegen
to resume, fortſetzen
to take up, aufheben
that he had laid, etc., denſelben niedergelegt zu haben
faint with, ſchwach vor
at the sight, beim Anblick
fell down, fiel zur Erde nieder
immediately after, gleich darauf

XXX.—What Hans Euler fought for.

I. Hans Euler was sitting one morning in their cottage with his wife Martha, when a knock was heard at the door. Martha opened [it] and let in a poor pilgrim who seemed to have lost his way. They offered him food and drink, saying the bread was light and the water clear and fresh. "It is not food or drink that I require, Hans Euler," said the stranger, "it is your blood I want. Know [that] I had a brother; that brother you slew, and in his death-agony I swore to him that I would avenge him sooner or later." "If I have slain him," replied Euler, "it was in fair fight; nevertheless if you have come to avenge him, I, at any rate, am ready. But it shall not be here in this house, by the hearth

I have fought for. Martha, hand me the sword I slew him with, and let us go out into the open field."

a knock was heard, es wurde geklopft
to lose one's way, ſich verirren
food, die Speiſe
drink, der Trank
it is not, etc. See § 4
to require, begehren
death-agony, die Todesangſt
fair fight, ehrlicher Streit
at any rate, auf jeden Fall
it shall not be (i.e. *happen*), geſchehen
the open field, das freie Feld

XXXI.—What Hans Euler fought for (*continued*).

II. So they went together up a neighbouring rock, Hans in front, the sturdy stranger following close behind him. Soon they stand on the summit, and a glorious prospect opens before their eyes. The morning sun shines in all his splendour, and below them lies the world of Alps. Roaring torrents rush down the valleys, waving pine-trees cover the rocky slopes, the cottages of the peasants are here and there to be seen in the clearings, while their flocks feed peacefully on the green herbage. The peace of God seems to rest on the scene, and the spirit of patriotism to pervade the whole surroundings. For some time not a word is spoken, till Hans points down to his dear fatherland: "For that I have fought," said he, "for that I have slain your brother." The stranger gazes down, drops his arm, and looks into Hans's face. "If you have slain him," says he, "it was in fair fight, and if you will forgive me, Hans, well—I am ready."

to go-up, hinaufgehen
in front, voraus
close behind him, dicht hinter ihm her
glorious, prachtvoll
to open, ſich aufthun
world of Alps, die Alpenwelt
to rush down, hinunterſtürzen
to wave, wallen
pine-tree, der Tannenbaum
rocky slope, der Felſenabhang
clearing, Lichtung
to feed, weiden
scene. Here, Landſchaft
to pervade, durchdringen
surrounding, die Umgegend. Use sing.
for some time, eine Zeit lang
to point down to, hinunterdeuten auf
drops, läßt...ſinken
into Hans's face, Hanſen ins Geſicht
I am ready, ſo bin ich dazu bereit

XXXII.—Too much "Est Est."

I. On the top of a high mountain hard by the Lago di Bolsena was formerly to be seen a small tombstone with the short [and] mysterious inscription :—

PROPTER NIMIUM EST EST
DOMINUS MEUS MORTUUS EST.
(*My master died from taking too much "est est."*)

It marks the burial-place of a German of noble birth (so the story runs), who there met with a most singular and unprecedented death. Travelling in Italy, and finding the wine everywhere so bad, he hit upon the plan by which he avoided the necessity of alighting at an inn, where the refreshment indispensable to the weary traveller was so unpalatable. So he ordered his servant to ride on, and to turn his back upon every inn, where the accommodation in all other respects was good, but the wine was bad, and to proceed at once to the next village.

top, Spitze
hard by, hart an
died from, ſtarb daran weil
to mark, bezeichnen
of...birth, vornehm
to run (i.e. *be related*), lauten
I meet with anything, etwas begegnet mir
unprecedented, unerhört
to hit upon, verfallen auf
to alight at, abſteigen in
refreshment, Erfriſchungen, pl.
on, voraus
accommodation, Bewirtung
respect, die Hinſicht
to turn his back, den Rücken kehren
to proceed, weiter reiten

XXXIII.—Too much "Est Est" (*continued*).

II. On the other hand, however, should the wine answer his expectations, he was to order the table to be laid there, and, in order that his master might find the place, to write with a piece of chalk in large characters on the door the word

"Est." This he scrupulously carried out, and came at length to a town which enjoyed the reputation of producing the best wine in all Italy. This the servant corroborated, and was indeed so pleased with it that he wrote on the door in huge letters the words "Est Est," thereby desiring to indicate the superior quality of the liquor. His master came, saw—drank, till he fell to the ground dead. The landlord, waiters, and servants buried him on the mountain by the Lago di Bolsena, and his faithful servant set-up a stone, whereon is to be read only the brief inscription :—

PROPTER NIMIUM EST EST
DOMINUS MEUS MORTUUS EST.

on the other hand, hingegen
to answer, entſprechen (dat.)
to lay (a table), decken
characters, Buchſtaben
to carry out, ausführen
to enjoy, ſich erfreuen (gen.)
reputation, der Ruf
to produce, aufweiſen
pleased, erfreut
superior quality, vorzügliche Eigenſchaften, pl.
to the ground, zu Boden
servant (collect.), Dienerſchaft
to set-up, errichten
stone. See § 136

XXXIV.—Died for his Prince.

On one occasion the life of Charles the Pretender was saved by the presence of mind and devotion of a Scotch youth. Charles's followers were surprised by the Royalists in a hut and obliged to surrender. Only one young man contrived to escape, and the captors, partly owing to his likeness to the Prince, [and] instigated by a promised reward, pursued and overtook the fugitive. They called upon him to submit, assuring him they knew who he was. The brave youth, perceiving their mistake, and the opportunity [that was] offered him of throwing them off the track of his master, refused to submit, and died sword in hand, exclaiming, "You have killed your Prince!" It being generally believed that

this was really the Pretender, but little search was henceforth made for him.

on one occasion, einmal
of Charles. Use the dative.
devotion, Aufopferung
followers, das Gefolge. Use sing.
only one, ein einziger
I contrive, es gelingt mir
to instigate, anreizen
captor, Verfolger
to pursue. Say here, nachſetzen (dat.)
to call upon, auffordern
to perceive, wahrnehmen
to throw off, ablenken von
to refuse (trans.), verweigern
to refuse (*to do*), ſich weigern
to believe. Here, annehmen
search was made, man ſetzte nach

XXXV.—Peter Legrand, the Buccaneer.

It frequently happened that the Spanish vessels, in spite of their superior strength, were attacked by buccaneers, and in most cases overpowered. A certain Peter Legrand of Dieppe once had the boldness to attack the vice-admiral of the Spanish galleons. Resolved to conquer or die, he forced his crew to take an oath to the same effect, and had a hole bored in his vessel in order that all attempts to escape might be frustrated. He now sprang on to the Spanish ship, and, sword in hand, pressed forward, followed by his companions, into the chief cabin. Before the admiral was aware of it, he saw a pistol presented to his breast, the desperado calling upon him to surrender, while his associates seized the arms. Struck with terror, the Spaniards demanded quarter.—*After Russell.*

buccaneer, Bucanier, Seeräuber
of (*a place*), aus
galleon, Galeone, Kriegsſchiff
to attack. Say here, überfallen
effect, der Zweck
to take (*an oath*), ablegen
to press forward, vordringen
chief cabin, die Hauptcajüte
before I am aware of it, ehe ich mir es verſehe
desperado, Deſperado, Wagehals
to call upon, auffordern
to seize, in Beſitz nehmen
struck, ergriffen
to demand quarter, um Gnade bitten

XXXVI.—It runs in the Family.

Some years ago an old man of seventy years of age was found hanging in a court of the Rue de la Paix in Paris. He belonged to a family in which suicide had been hereditary for four or five generations. His grandfather had cut his throat, his father and eldest son shot themselves, his only daughter jumped into the water. He only had remained alive, and, as he expressed himself, "been able to resist the demon of self-destruction." In his pocket was found a scrap-of-paper whereon the following words were written in scarcely legible characters: "I have struggled bravely, but can do so no more. I must submit to the sad fate which has befallen my whole family for more than a hundred years."

an old...years, ein ſiebzigjähriger Greis
hanging, erhängt
for (*four*, etc.), ſeit
to cut one's throat, ſich den Hals abſchneiden
to shoot (*and kill*), erſchießen
alive, am Leben
self-destruction, Selbſtvernichtung
scrap-of-paper, der Zettel
character, der Buchſtabe
but...more, kann es aber nicht mehr
to befall, befallen

XXXVII.—The Mirage.

One of the French savants who accompanied Buonaparte to Egypt was witness of a remarkable example of that wonderful natural phenomenon, the mirage. In the desert between Alexandria and Cairo, green islands surrounded by immense lakes of the clearest water appeared. One could hardly conceive anything more lovely or inviting than this landscape. Trees and houses, with which the islands were covered, were reflected with distinct outlines on the surface of the water. One can imagine with what expressions of joy and gratitude the weary and thirsty travellers hastened towards the refreshments apparently proffered them; with what disappointment

did they see everything vanish again before them, and the monotonous and wearisome desert present itself again to their deluded eyes.—*After Milner.*

natural phenomenon. See § 131
Alexandria, Alexandrien
to conceive, ſich einbilden
inviting, anziehend
outline, der Umriß
to reflect, abſpiegeln. See § 110
expressions. Use sing.
traveller, Wanderer
to proffer, anbieten
disappointment, getäuſchte Hoffnungen
to delude, täuſchen
eyes, Blick. Use sing.
to present. Here, ausbreiten

XXXVIII.—The Devoted Page.

The escape of the king of Navarre after the battle of Pavia was effected by means of his page, Vivés, who went into his prison one morning to dress him. The king put on the page's clothes, and thus passed out unsuspected by the guard, while Vivés took his master's place in his bed, and, for the purpose of giving time for his escape, pretended to be asleep. When he was at length awoke in spite of himself, he said he was very ill, and had the curtains drawn close until the evening. The captain of the guard, who had by that time begun to entertain some suspicions, entered the room, and unceremoniously opened the bed-curtains, when he recognised Vivés. His youth and his devotion to his master exempted him from punishment.—*Bacon.*

Navarre, Navarra
by means of, durch
to put on (*clothes*), anziehen
thus, auf dieſe Weiſe
unsuspected by, etc., ohne Verdacht der Wache
to take (i.e. *to occupy*), einnehmen
for the purpose of, um...zu
for his escape, zur Flucht
pretended to be, ſtellte ſich als ob...
in...himself, wider Willen
to draw close, zuziehen
until the, bis zum
by, um
to open. Here, zurückziehen
when, worauf
devotion to, Anhänglichkeit an

XXXIX.—The Ingenious Miser.

Sir John Cutler was ingenious in his thrift. This rich miser ordinarily travelled on horseback, and alone, in order to avoid expense. On reaching his inn at night he feigned indisposition, as [an] excuse for not taking supper. He would simply order the hostler to bring a little straw to his room, to put in his boots. He then had his bed warmed and got into [it], but only to get out of it again as soon as the servant had left the room. Then, with the straw in his boots and the candle at his bed-side, he kindled a little fire, at which he toasted a herring which he drew from his pocket. This, with a bit of bread which he carried with him, and a little water from the jug, enabled the lord of countless thousands to sup at a very moderate cost.—*Doran.*

ingenious, etc. Say, *a man of ingenious* (ſinnreich) *thrift*
to avoid. Say, *to save*, erſparen
to reach is not reichen, which is intrans., nor erreichen, which rather means "*to attain*"; say, *arrived at*, anlangte in
feigned indisposition, ſtellte ſich unwohl
excuse, Ausrede. Entſchuldigung would mean "*apology*"
to take. See § 136
got into, ſtieg hinein
then, etc. Say, *then he kindled with the straw*, etc.
bed-side: the connection is not close enough to use a compound noun
at which, etc. Say, *and toasted at-it* (dabei)
with, nebſt
to carry-with, mitbringen

XL.—Nürnberg and its Associations.

No town in all Europe preserves up to the present time such a vivid picture of the manner of life and mode of thought of the Middle Ages as [this of] Nürnberg. Even the [very] names of the inhabitants remain unchanged; and when the stranger inquires for the house of Peter Vischer or Adam Kraft, he is directed very likely to the abode of some present Peter Vischer or Adam Kraft, who keeps a beer-house or gingerbread-shop in the town. Descendants of the

grand old patrician families also, who were once the proud nobles of Nürnberg, still in many cases dwell in the curious old mansions inhabited by their ancestors, whose faded glory perhaps accords with their faded importance,—for Nürnberg, alas! is a place of small importance in the modern world.—*Mrs. Heaton.*

preserves, bewahren. Use perfect
present time, Jetztzeit
manner of, etc., Lebens- und Denkweise
directed, weisen
present (*of time*), jetzig; (*reverse of absent*), gegenwärtig
descendants, etc. Begin with "*also*"
patrician families, Patricier-Familien
who were. Say, *formed*, bilden
nobles—nobility, der Adel
importance, der Rang
to accord—to match, zusammenpassen
small (*in degree*), gering
modern world, Neuzeit

XLI.—The Romans and the Nettle.

There is a curious story told of the introduction of the so-called Roman nettle into England. You may believe as much as you please of it. It is said that before the Romans under Julius Caesar thought it prudent to come to this country—of the coldness of which they had heard a good deal,—they procured some seeds of the Roman nettle, intending to sow them when they landed in this country; so when they landed at Romney, in Kent, they sowed the seeds. They meant to nettle themselves, and so chafe their skins as to enable them to bear the cold better. And tough skins they must have had, for the poison of the Roman nettle is much more severe than that of the two common species.—*Rev. W. Houghton.*

Begin with "*of the introduction*"
thought it prudent, hielten es für klug
to procure, sich verschaffen
intending, in der Absicht
when.. country, bei ihrer Ankunft
they meant, sie hatten die Absicht. See § 119
to nettle, etc., sich damit zu brennen
to chafe, warm reiben
as to enable, etc. Say, *that* (damit) *they might be able.*
and (*tough*, etc.), in der That
severe, scharf
common, gemein

XLII.—Napoleon and the Queen of Prussia.

The Treaty of Tilsit is memorable for the humiliating attempts made by the unfortunate Queen of Prussia to move the stern purpose of Napoleon. At an interview she deplored the folly of Prussia in miscalculating her power when she ventured to enter the lists with such a hero. When the Emperor presented a beautiful rose to her, she was inclined to refuse it, but took it with a smile, saying she would like also Magdeburg. The reply was: "I must observe to your Majesty that it is I who give, and you only who must receive."—*Chambers.*

memorable for, berühmt wegen
made by. Make a relative sentence.
to move, erſchüttern (*shake*)
stern purpose, feſter Vorſatz
to deplore, beklagen
in miscalculating, weil es...zu gering angeſetzt hatte
to enter the lists, in die Schranken treten
she was inclined, ſie wollte beinahe
with a smile, lächelnd
she would like, ſie möchte gern haben
the reply was, er gab zur Antwort
I must observe, etc., ich muß mir die Bemerkung erlauben, Ew. Majeſtät

XLIII.—Returning Good for Evil.

Cecilia perceived her father; the glass dropped from her hand; she flew into his arms and burst into tears.

"Who would not be a father, Mrs. Lascelles?" said Pickersgill, quietly seating himself, after having first risen to receive Lord B.

"And pray, whom [may] have I the honour of finding established here?" said Lord B. in [an] angry tone, speaking over his daughter's head, who still lay in his arms. "Yes, indeed, Stewart, it is the smuggling captain dressed out."

"Even so, my lord," replied Pickersgill; "you abandoned your yacht to capture me; you left these ladies in a vessel crippled for want of men; they might have been lost. I have returned good for evil by coming on board with my own people, and taking charge of them. This night I expected

to have anchored your vessel in Cowes, and have left them in safety."—*Marryat.*

flew, ſtürzte
to burst, ausbrechen
would, möchte
pray, darf ich fragen?
established, untergebracht
to speak. Here, hinſprechen
dressed out, verkleidet (adj.)
smuggling. Say, *of the smugglers*
even so, allerdings
to leave, zurücklaſſen
crippled, geſchwächt
for want of, aus Mangel an
to be lost, umkommen (*perish*)
to return, etc., Übles mit Gutem vergelten
on board, an Bord
to take charge, ſich annehmen
to expect, hoffen
to anchor, vor Anker legen
left, gebracht

XLIV.—The Accident.

No one was to blame. The reapers had run to the pond on hearing the children's cries, and had extricated them immediately; Virginie had sent for the doctor at once. So no one had failed in their duty; or had, as I say, been to blame—except the poor little victim himself. "At present," the doctor informed Sir Everard, "the extent of the injuries could not be determined." Miles, from having been jerked off the end of the branch straight into the water, had escaped with a wetting; but Humphrey, from having been nearer the tree, had come in contact with the trunk and the bough under the water, and the doctor feared both spine and head had been injured. He asked for further advice, and a man was despatched with a telegram for two of the greatest surgeons of the day.—*F. Montgomery.*

cries, das Geſchrei
to send for, ſchicken nach
so no one, etc. Say, *every one had done his duty, and, as (was) said, no one was to blame*
at present, vor der Hand
extent, der Umfang
injuries, Verletzung, sing.
to jerk, plötzlich hinabſchleudern
to escape, davonkommen
with a wetting, mit naſſen Kleidern
tree. Here, der Baumſtamm
with the trunk. Say, mit demſelben (to prevent tautology)
the...water, der unter dem Waſſer befindliche Aſt
spine, der Rückgrat
advice, ärztliche Hülfe
man. See § 135
telegram, Depeſche
of the day, der damaligen Zeit

XLV.—The Village Schoolmaster.

The cognomen of Crane was not inapplicable to his person. He was tall, but exceedingly lank, with narrow shoulders, long arms and legs, hands that dangled a mile out of his sleeves, feet that might have served for shovels, [and] his whole frame [most] loosely hung together. His head was small, and flat at top, with huge ears, large green glassy eyes, and a long snipe nose, so that it looked like a weathercock, [perched] upon his spindle-neck, to tell which way the wind blew. To see him striding along the profile of a hill on a windy day, [with his] clothes bagging and fluttering about him, one might have mistaken him for the genius of famine descending upon the earth, or some scarecrow eloped from a cornfield.—*Washington Irving.*

cognomen, Beiname
was...person, ſtand dem Manne gar nicht ſo ſchlimm an
to dangle, hervorhangen
a mile, meilenweit
to serve for, dienen zu
to hang together, zuſammenfügen
at top, auf dem obern Teile.
glassy eyes. See § 131
snipe nose, Schnepfennaſe
spindle-neck, der Spindelhals
to tell, etc., um die Windrichtung anzudeuten (*indicate*)
to see. Say, *if one saw him*
to stride, einherſchreiten
along the profile, am Abhang
bagging, gebläht
to flutter, flattern
descending, herabgeſtiegen
to mistake for, halten für
scarecrow, Vogelſcheuche
to elope, entlaufen

XLVI.—Alarich's Grave.

The Visigoths were marching through Italy to Africa, when their king Alarich, whom they loved exceedingly, died. Determined that his burial-place should not be profaned by the tread of strange feet, they testified in a singular manner their love and admiration [for him]. They diverted the course of the river Barent as it flowed from the foot of the mountain near the town of Constantina. Here, in the middle of the dry bed, they had a grave dug by a number of prisoners, and buried their king there, together with many valuables.

This done, the river was brought back again to its former course, and that the place might be betrayed by no one, all the prisoners were put to death.

Visigoths, Weſtgothen
to march, ziehen
to love, lieb haben
burial-place, der Begräbnisort
to testify, bezeugen
to divert-the-course-of, ableiten
river B., der Barentfluß
to flow, vorbeifließen
bed. See § 136, Flußbett
to dig a grave, ein Grab machen
together-with, nebſt
this done, dies geſchehen
course. Here, das Bett
to bring-back, zurückleiten
to put to death. See § 133

XLVII.—Attila and the Storks.

Attila had invested for so long a time the town of Aquileia that his army became impatient and began to murmur. In doubt [as to] whether he should raise the siege or tarry some time longer, he happened to be wandering round the walls of the town, when he noticed that the storks who built their nests in the gables of the houses, contrary to their habit, were carrying their young ones out into the neighbouring country. So Attila called his men together and said, "Observe these birds; foreseeing the future, they know that the city is about to be destroyed, and the houses to fall in ruins, and are leaving their nests with their young." At these words the courage of the soldiers revived, they constructed battering-rams and other instruments. Aquileia fell, and its houses were consumed in flames, insomuch that hardly a trace remained of the spot where it had formerly stood.—*After Grimm.*

to invest, belagern
in doubt, im Zweifel
to raise (*a siege*), aufheben
some...longer, noch länger
he happened, etc. Say, *he wandered by-chance* (zufällig)
gables, etc., die Hausgiebel
contrary-to, gegen
neighbouring country, die umliegende Gegend
to carry out, hinaustragen
men. See § 135
is about to be. Say, *will soon be*
to fall in ruins, einſtürzen
revived, wurde wieder belebt
to construct, errichten
to be-consumed, aufgehen

XLVIII.—An English Country Church.

I am fond of loitering about country churches, and this was so delightfully situated that it frequently attracted me. It stood on a knoll, round which a small stream made a beautiful bend, and then wound its way through a long reach of soft meadow scenery. The church was surrounded by yew-trees, which seemed almost coeval with itself. Its tall Gothic spire shot up lightly [from] among them, with rooks and crows generally wheeling about it. I was seated there one still sunny morning, watching two labourers who were digging a grave. They had chosen one of the most remote and neglected corners of the churchyard, where, from the number of nameless graves [around], it would appear that the indigent and friendless were huddled into the earth. I was told that the new[-made] grave was for the only son of a poor widow.—*Washington Irving.*

to loiter about, herumſchlendern (bei)
stream, der Bach (not Strom, which is *torrent*)
made...bend, bog ſich in ſchöner Krümmung
wound its way, wand ſich
reach, Strecke
soft...scenery, üppige Wieſen
shot up lightly, ſtieg leicht und geſchmeidig empor
to wheel, herumſchwirren
to watch, zuſehen (dat.)
to dig, etc. Say, *to make a grave*
neglected, abgelegen
it would appear, man mußte ſchließen
to huddle, unter einander werfen
was for, ſei beſtimmt für

XLIX.—The less Show the more Worth.

Captain Absolute.—Well, Jack, we have both tasted the bitters as well as the sweets of love—with this difference only, that you always prepared the bitter cup for yourself, while *I*—

Lydia.—Was always obliged to me for it, eh, Mr. Modesty?

But come, no more of that; our happiness is now as unalloyed as general.

Julia.—Then let us study to preserve it [so]; and while hope pictures to us a flattering scene of future bliss, let us deny its pencil those colours which are too bright to be lasting. When hearts deserving happiness would unite their fortunes, virtue would crown them with an unfading garland of modest hurtless flowers; but ill-judging passion will force the gaudier rose into the wreath, whose thorns offend them when its leaves are dropped.—*Sheridan.*

the bitters, das Bittere
as well as, ſo wohl...als auch
only. Use the adj. einzig
to prepare. Say, *to mix*, miſchen
cup, der Kelch
was...for it, ihn mir immer zu verdanken hatte
come, halt!
unalloyed, rein
to study, verſuchen
scene, das Bild
its pencil, demſelben
unite their fortunes, ſich mit einander verbinden
unfading, unvergänglich
ill-judging, unbeſonnen
will (*force*), i.e. *is-wont*, pflegt
to force, verflechten (*entwine*)
gaudier, bunt
to offend, verletzen
to be dropped, abfallen

L.—The Robin and the Snake.

A gardener had once encouraged the attendance of a redbreast, which would follow and hover about him; but he was one day surprised to see how frequently the bird came up to him, and then, retiring a short space, appeared to wait for him, and, as he did not follow, returned again. At last it struck him that the robin must want something, and he accordingly walked in the direction in which the bird went. After proceeding a considerable distance it stopped and uttered a loud cry, near a flower-pot, in which the gardener found that its nest was built. On looking closely into the spot the man perceived that a snake had coiled itself round

the pot, but without having as yet done any mischief to the young.—*Watson.*

had once, etc. Say, *had once induced* (dahinbringen) *a redbreast to accompany him everywhere, so that it followed him*, etc.
to hover about, herflattern um
I come up to you, ich komme auf dich zu
a short space, ein wenig
to strike (*the idea*), einfallen (dat.)
I want, es fehlt mir
and he accordingly, etc., weshalb er in derselben Richtung ging wie der Vogel
to proceed. Here, gehen
a considerable distance, eine ziemliche Strecke
in which, etc. Say, *The gardener found that it had here built its nest*
to look closely, genauer untersuchen
any, irgend welcher
to do mischief, Schaden zufügen

LI.—How to test an Invention.

It often happens that people in authority are troubled with inventors, who bring with them some new patent possessing almost miraculous qualities, without [either] being able to accept the invention or get rid of the inventor. Let us recommend these to employ some such device as that said to have been resorted to by the late Duke of Wellington. A man came to him one day with a bullet-proof jacket, imploring him to accept it on behalf of Her Majesty's Government. "Put it on," said his Grace. The inventor obeyed. The Duke rang [a bell], and upon an aide-de-camp presenting himself, "Tell the captain of the guard," said he, "to load with ball cartridge." The inventor disappeared, and was never henceforth seen at the War Office.

people in, etc., die Behörden
troubled with, belästigt von
patent, das Patent
possessing, welches...besitzen soll
to get rid of, loswerden (acc.)
let us, wir wollen
some such device, ein ähnlicher Plan
to employ, anwenden
as that, wie der, welcher
resorted to, befolgt
bullet-proof, kugelfest
on behalf, von Seiten
to accept, annehmen zu lassen
to put on (*clothes*), anziehen
to present one's-self, erscheinen
tell. Use lassen
to load with, etc., scharf laden
was seen, ließ sich sehen
at the War Office, im Kriegs-Ministerium

LII.—Heroism of a French Lady.

At a village near Dieppe there broke out, in the year 1824, a terrible fever, most infectious, and that in a house in which eleven persons were living. In spite of the efforts of the authorities no nurses could be prevailed upon to attend upon them, no, not even to approach the house. It must be explained that all had died except the father and four of the children, who however were all in a dangerous state. At length a lady, Mlle. Détrimont, professed herself willing to incur the fearful risk, replying to the representations of all her friends: "In the service of God and the poor there is no fear of death." One child died, but she succeeded in saving the lives of the three others by her attention, nor was this, it is said, the only instance of her self-devotion and tender care.

fever (*plague*), Fieberſeuche
that, zwar
in which, wo
effort, Bemühung
authorities, Obrigkeiten
nurse, Krankenwärterin
to be prevailed upon, dahin zu bringen
to attend-upon, pflegen
not even, nicht einmal
it must be, etc. See § 119
except, bis auf (acc.)
in a, im
to profess (i.e. *declare*), erklären für
willing, bereit
to incur risk, Gefahr laufen
I succeed, es gelingt mir
attention, Pflege
nor, auch...nicht
it is said. See § 102
tender, liebevoll
care, Sorge

LIII.—Marshal Turenne and his Soldiers.

Few generals have managed to gain for themselves so much love and respect from their soldiers as Marshal Turenne. Passing one cold day through a narrow gorge, where his troops could make but very slow progress, and wearied with

the fatigues of a long march, he sat down under a bush and soon fell asleep. Such was the care his soldiers took for their beloved general, that some of them made a sort of tent with their cloaks and branches of trees stuck into the ground. On awaking, Turenne was surprised to see his faithful soldiers standing cold and unsheltered around him, and asked them what they were doing. "We are taking care of our father," they said, and though he was obliged to scold them for remaining behind [the rest of] the regiment, he was really much gratified at these proofs of their love and devotion.

I have managed, es iſt mir gelungen
to gain (i.e. *earn*), erwerben
passing, er ging
to make very slow, etc., ſehr langſam fortkommen
wearied with, ermüdet von
fatigue, Strapaze
to fall asleep, einſchlafen
to take care, Sorge tragen
branches of trees, Baumäſte
on awaking, als T. erwachte
around him, um ſich her
we are taking, etc. Say here simply, wir ſorgen für
to scold, ausſchelten
to remain behind, zurückbleiben
much gratified, ſehr erfreut

LIV.—Carried down the Stream.

I looked round with anxious eagerness; and, first turning my eyes behind me, saw a stream flowing through flowery islands, which every one that sailed along seemed to behold with pleasure; but no sooner touched than the current, which, though not noisy or turbulent, was yet irresistible, bore him away. Beyond these islands all was darkness, nor could any of the passengers describe the shore at which he first embarked. Before me, and on either side, was an expanse of waters violently agitated, and covered with so thick a mist that the most perspicacious eyes could see but a little way. It appeared to be full of rocks and whirlpools, for many sunk unexpectedly while they were courting the gale with full

sails, and insulting those whom they had left behind.—*Johnson.*

to look round, ſich umſehen
eagerness, die Begierde
first turning, etc., als ich herumblickte
saw. Say, to avoid repetition, erſpähte
to sail along, dahinſegelte
no...touched, kaum hatte man ſie aber erreicht
to bear away, hinwegſchwemmen
darkness. Say *dark*, finſter
at which, etc., wo er ſich zuerſt eingeſchifft
expanse of waters, Waſſerfläche
violently agitated, in heftiger Wallung
a little way, eine kleine Strecke
to be-full, wimmeln
to sink, untergehen
to court, Trotz bieten
to leave behind, zurücklaſſen

LV.—Abel Hugo and the Omelette.

I. Food was not abundant, and the king himself was more than once obliged to dine upon roasted acorns. When kings make bad dinners, pages must expect to tighten their waistbands. Abel Hugo, who had not quitted the king, was at that age when it is easier to bear being shot at than to fast. He used to go out hoping always for that dinner which he never had the luck to eat. At length, at some place or other in the Pyrenees, the name [of which] I no longer remember, he perceived a hovel, towards which he hastened as fast as his horse would carry him. He there found an old peasant and his wife, and drew out a piece of gold, inquiring what they could give him to eat. "Nothing." This was Spain all over. Giving up all idea of gaining anything by talking, he placed the gold coin on the table and rummaged in the cupboard.

food was, etc., es war kein Überfluß an Lebensmitteln
to dine on, ſpeiſen von
to make, etc., ſchlechte Speiſen eſſen
to tighten, enger ſchnüren
at that age, in dem Alter
to bear, etc., ſich anſchießen zu laſſen
which he never, etc. See § 58
some or other. See § 99
no longer, nicht mehr
to hasten towards, zueilen auf
to draw out, hervorziehen
Spain all over, ganz und gar Spanien
idea. Here, Hoffnung
gold coin, Goldmünze
to rummage-in, durchſtöbern (acc.)

LVI.—Abel Hugo and the Omelette (*continued*).

II. He there found six eggs. Here was material for an omelette, but butter was needed. There was none, but he unearthed a pot of lard, and then a slice of bacon. The result of these discoveries, and of a fire, which he lit himself, was an omelette of a beautiful golden colour, most tempting in appearance; and Abel was just going to eat it when Joseph entered.

Joseph's first glance fell on the omelette. It was a royal look, [but] nevertheless [a] starving [one].

Abel turned pale, but he felt he must sacrifice himself.

"Will your Majesty do me the honour to taste my omelette?" he said, sighing.

"Zounds!" said the king. And he began to eat. Abel hoped, at least, that he should have his share, but the omelette was so good that Joseph did not leave him a mouthful. The unfortunate page came back rather more hungry than ever.—*Life of Victor Hugo.*

material, das Nötige
for (*the purpose*), zu
to unearth, an's Tageslicht bringen
lard, Schmalz
bacon, Speck
of a golden colour, goldfarbig
most tempting, etc., von höchst verführerischem Aussehen
just going, eben im Begriff
starving, hungrig. Put "*look*" last
to turn pale, erbleichen
he must, etc., er müsse ein Opfer bringen
will your, etc., wollen Ew. Majestät
to taste (i.e. *try*), kosten
to taste (intrans.), schmecken
Zounds! Sapperment!
mouthful, der Bissen
to leave, überlassen
ever, vorher

LVII.—The Stones cry out.

Blind with age, and stooping under the burden of his years, the "Venerable Bede," so runs the legend, wandered from place to place preaching the glad tidings with all

the ardour of youth. Once the boy who was leading him brought him to a wide plain strewn with immense stones, and having reached a slight eminence, said to him, more from thoughtlessness than malice: "Venerable father, there are many people assembled here waiting for a sermon from you." So the blind old man arose and, choosing a text, expounded, warned, and exhorted to repentance his supposed hearers, till the tears coursed down his burning cheeks. Then, as was proper, he closed with the Lord's Prayer: "for Thine is the kingdom, the power, and the glory, for ever and ever," and all around a thousand voices were heard: "Amen! Amen!" The frightened boy knelt down and confessed his sin. "Hast thou not read, my son," said the old man, "that when men are silent stones cry [out]? Henceforth, mock not at the Word of God."

with age, vor Alter
to stoop, ſich beugen
Bede, Beda
to run. Here, lauten
glad tidings, frohe Botſchaft
fervour, das Feuer
to strew, beſtreuen
slight eminence, kleine Anhöhe
more from, eher aus
thoughtlessness, der Leichtſinn
expounded, legte ihn aus
to repentance, zur Buße
supposed, vermeintlich
to course down, hinablaufen
burning, glühend
as was proper, wie es ſich ziemte
Lord's Prayer, das Vaterunſer
for Thine, etc., denn dein iſt das Reich, die Kraft und die Herrlichkeit, auf ewig
all around, überall herum
to confess, beichten
to be silent, ſchweigen
at, mit

LVIII.—The Importunate Book-Canvasser.

Many people have so much to suffer from the importunity of itinerant merchants and agents anxious to dispose of their wares that one is often glad to have a laugh at their expense. A book-canvasser was once displaying the contents of his pack at a cottage where a bright-looking young woman was sitting sewing at the window. He now began to dilate upon

the merits of a book which had just appeared, and [which], as a matter of course, surpassed all other works on similar subjects. This he kept up for fully half an hour, and, receiving no answer, felt sure he had found a customer. So he handed her a pen and paper, which he always kept ready to receive the name of the subscriber, but instead of entering her name she merely wrote upon a scrap of paper from her workbox: "I'm deaf and dumb." Exhausted and disconsolate, the pedlar withdrew.

itinerant, herumſtreichend
merchant, Händler
to be anxious to dispose of, feil bieten (acc.)
to have a laugh, etc., wenn man ſie zum Beſten halten kann
book-canvasser, Colporteur
to display, zur Schau ausbreiten
bright-looking, munter
to dilate-upon, anpreiſen (acc.)
as a matter, etc., wie ſich's von ſelbſt verſteht
to keep-up, fortſetzen
for fully, etc., eine volle halbe Stunde
to feel sure, überzeugt ſein
to keep ready, bei ſich führen
to enter, eintragen
scrap of paper, der Zettel
deaf and dumb, taubſtumm
pedlar, Krämer

LIX.—Thomas à Becket's Mother.

It is related that the father of the English Chancellor Thomas à Becket accompanied the Crusaders to the Holy Land, and was there taken prisoner by a Moor of high rank. He was confined in the castle of his captor, whose beautiful daughter, captivated by the personal attractions of the young Englishman, took pity on his unfortunate condition and procured him the means of escaping. Before taking leave of him she had obtained a promise on his return to his native-country to send for and marry her. As after a lapse of several years he had sent no news of himself, she embarked for England, and, though not knowing a word of the language except the name of her lover, and of the street where he lived,

she succeeded in finding him out. Willingly did Gilbert fulfil the promise he had given of making her his wife.

of high rank, vornehm
to take prisoner, gefangen nehmen
captor, Beſieger
to confine, ſperren
personal attractions, Schönheit
to take pity on, ſich erbarmen (gen.)
means, das Mittel. Use sing.
to obtain (*a request*, etc.), erbeten
on, bei
to send-for, abholen laſſen
a lapse, der Verlauf
he had sent, etc., er hatte nichts von ſich hören laſſen
language. Here, Landesſprache
lover, Geliebte(r)
I succeed, es gelingt mir
to find out, herausfinden
the promise he had, etc. Say, *his promise of making*, etc., ſie zur Frau zu nehmen

LX.—A Window the Cause of a War.

A window was once the cause of a war, and very oddly too. When the palace of Trianon was building, the king one day went to inspect it, accompanied by Louvois, secretary at war, and superintendent of the building. The sovereign and the minister were walking together, when the king remarked that one of the windows was out-of-shape, and smaller than the rest; this Louvois denied, asserting that he could not perceive the least difference. Louis had it measured, and finding that he was right in his observation, treated Louvois with contumely before the whole court. This so incensed the minister, that when he reached home he was heard to say he would find better employment for a sovereign than that of insulting his favourites. Louvois was as good as his word; for by his haughtiness and ill-temper he insulted the other leading powers of Europe, and occasioned the sanguinary war begun in 1688 by France.—*Timbs.*

and very oddly too. Say, *and that* (zwar) *in a very strange manner*
palace of T., Trianon-Palaſt
building, im Bau begriffen
accompanied by L., etc., in Begleitung des Kriegsminiſters L.
together, nebeneinander
to remark, die Meinung äußern
out-of-shape, ſchief
that he was right, etc., ſeine Bemerkung ſich als richtig erwies
to treat with contumely, beſchimpfen
than that of, etc., als ſeine Günſtlinge beleidigen
to be as good as, bleiben bei
ill-temper, üble Laune
leading-powers, Hauptmächte

LXI.—The Wandering Jew.

According to the legend, known to almost every nation of Europe, when Christ was on his way to Golgotha, weighed down under the burden of the cross, and panting and parched with thirst, he came to the door of a house and begged for a cup of water to cool his burning throat. The owner refused it, and bade him go on the faster: "I go," said the Saviour, "but thou shalt thirst and tarry till I come," and from this time forth he is destined to wander-over the earth, ever seeking rest and finding none, yearning for death which never comes. Sometimes, the legend runs, if one looks out into the dark night, one will see a venerable man with a grey beard and long staff, and hear the plaintive cry: "Water, water! for the love of God!" This is the legend of the Wandering Jew.

known, adj., bekannt
of Europe, europäiſch
Say, *Christ came, when he was*, etc.
on his way, auf dem Wege
to weigh down, niederdrücken
parched with thirst, vor Durſt vergehend
a cup. Say, Trank
throat, der Mund
the, um ſo
to go on, weiter gehen
forth, an
destined, verurteilt
to wander-over, durchwandern
to yearn for, ſich ſehnen nach
comes. Use future
to run (*to be related*), lauten
to look out, hinausſehen
with...beard, graubärtig
for (*the love*), um
the Wandering Jew, der ewige Jude

LXII.—A Landslip in Switzerland.

On the morning of the 2d of September 1806 noises were heard proceeding from Mount Ruffi, which startled the inhabitants of the valley, who little dreamt of the disaster [that was] impending. In the afternoon [of the day] the noises were repeated, becoming more frequent, and some

pieces of rock were observed to fall down the declivities of the mountain. Larger masses descended towards five o'clock in the evening, and now the apprehensions of the people were thoroughly awakened; but they had little time either to fear or fly, for a few minutes afterwards a large part of the upper mass of the mountain was seen to give way, and to be coming down upon the valley. Its motion was at first slow, but in a few minutes it acquired a frightful velocity, and with a tremendous crash, the disjointed portion with [its] forests and buildings was precipitated upon the lower levels.—*Milner.*

noises, ein Krachen
proceeding from, etc., in der Richtung des Ruffi-Berges
inhabitants, etc. See § 129
who little dreamt, die kaum ahnen konnten (acc.)
the noises, das Geräusch
were repeated. See § 110
and some. Begin, auch bemerkte man
fall down, herabstürzen an
declivities, der Abhang. Use sing.
mass, Felsenmasse
people. See § 135
thoroughly awakened, auf's höchste gestiegen
they had, sie hatten...übrig
upper mass, etc., obere Gebirgsmasse
to come down upon, herunterstürzen in
its motion was, sie bewegte sich
crash, das Gekrache
with, nebst
to precipitate, stürzen. See § 110
the lower levels, die unteren Flächen

LXIII.—The Captivity of Francis I.

The place of Francis the First's present confinement was an old castle in Madrid, which had been selected on account of its great strength; and his jailer was one whose severity and jealous vigilance were constantly suggesting to him precautions which increased the irksomeness and humiliation of the French Monarch's captivity. No person was allowed to have access to him without [the] permission of the Emperor, and all kinds of difficulties were thrown in the way of obtaining that permission. Spies surrounded him at every turn while in the fortress, and when he was permitted to take exercise abroad, he was surrounded by a troop of guards well

armed and mounted. He had been seven months in prison, and the Emperor had never yet once seen him.—*Bacon.*

place of confinement, der Gefängnisort
Francis, Franz
and his jailer, etc. Say, *also the severity and jealous* (mißtrauisch) *vigilance of his jailer suggested* (andeuten) *to him constantly*
no...to him. Say, *the access* (der Zutritt) *to him was allowed to nobody*
thrown in the way of obtaining, der Erlangung dieser Erlaubnis in den Weg gelegt
to surround. Here, verfolgen
at every turn, auf Schritt und Tritt
to take exercise, einen Spaziergang machen
mounted, beritten
never yet once, noch nicht

LXIV.—The King and the Turkey-Woman.

The other day the king met an old woman of whom he bought a turkey. She, not knowing the blackguard-looking fellow she was with to be the sovereign, accompanied him towards the palace with his purchase. As soon as he appeared there the drums beat and the guards turned out, upon which the old woman, who knew the signal, pulled him back and told him to get out of the way, for that the king was coming, who would run over them; that the king made nothing of trampling people under his horses' feet; and that he was constantly running about instead of minding his business. "There is no justice," added she, "no law; and all things are extremely dear." The king then conducted her in, and you may suppose that she was frightened out of her wits when she found out who it was, by his reception at the gate.—*Swinburne.*

the king met. Invert and say, "*an old woman met the king*"
blackguard-looking, gemein aussehend
she was with. Say, *who stood before her*
knowing to be, erkennen als
to beat, wirbeln
to turn out, ins Gewehr treten
to get...way, bei Seite treten
to run over, überfahren
made nothing of, mache sich nichts daraus
feet, Hufe, pl.
to trample, zertreten
to mind, sich kümmern um
all things, alles
you may suppose, man kann sich denken
was...wits, war beinahe außer sich vor Furcht
to find out, erfahren

LXV.—A Faithful Attendant.

At evening when the dismal pursuit was over, the faithful fellow came back to me, with a couple of Indians, who had each scalps at their belts, and whom he informed that I was a Frenchman, his brother, who had been wounded early in the day, and must be carried back to the fort. They laid me in one of their blankets, and carried me, groaning, [with] the trusty Florac by my side. Had he left me they would assuredly have laid me down, plundered me, and added my hair to that of the wretches whose spoils hung at their girdles. He promised them brandy at the fort if they brought me safely there: I have but a dim recollection of the journey: the anguish of my wound was extreme: I fainted more than once.—*Thackeray.*

who...each, deren jeder (*each of whom*)
scalp, der Skalp. Use sing.
early in the day, am frühen Morgen
by my side, an der Seite
to plunder (*a person*), bestehlen
spoils, Beute. Use sing.
safely, in safety
to have a recollection=to remember, sich erinnern (gen.)
dim, undeutlich
the anguish, die Schmerzen, pl. So many co-ordinate sentences would sound jerky in German. Say, *so extreme* (heftig) *were the pains*, etc., *that I fainted...*

LXVI.—The Death of General Wolfe.

Wolfe, as he led the charge, was wounded in the wrist, but still pressing forward he received a second ball; and having decided the day, was struck a third time, and mortally, in the breast. "Support me," he cried to an officer near him; "let not my brave fellows see me drop." He was carried to the rear, and they brought him water to quench his thirst. "They run! they run!" spoke the officer on whom he leaned.

"Who run?" asked Wolfe, as his life was fast ebbing. "The French," replied the officer, "give way everywhere." "What!" cried the expiring hero, "do they run already?" Four days before he had looked forward to early death with dismay. "Now, God be praised, I die happy." These were his words as his spirit escaped in the blaze of his glory.—*Bancroft.*

led to the charge, führte seine Truppen zum Angriffe
to press forward, vordringen
having decided the day. Say, *the battle having been decided*
and mortally, and that (zwar) *mortally*
support, halten. Unterstützen would rather imply moral support
to the rear, nach hinten
they run. See § 135
to lean, ch stützen
whose...ebbing, dessen Lebensfunken im Verlöschen waren
to give way, weichen
to look forward, entgegensehen (dat.)
to look forward (*with pleasure*), sich freuen auf
early, frühzeitig
blaze, der Höhepunkt
his spirit escaped, er hauchte den Geist aus

LXVII.—Escape of the Count de Guise.

In the subsequent part of the engagements with the Swiss in 1515 the young Count de Guise behaved with extraordinary courage, and at length fell pierced with two-and-twenty wounds. Adam de Nuremberg, his squire, threw himself across his body, and was killed in attempting to defend it. A Scotch gentleman, named James, recognised the Count in the heap of dead and dying by which he was surrounded, and putting him, senseless as he was, on his horse, carried him to his tent, where the skill of the surgeons restored him to animation. At the end of three months he was restored; and, as he possessed no less superstition than courage, he performed the vow which he had made in his

illness, of making a pilgrimage on foot, armed at all points, to the shrine of St. Nicholas in Lorraine.—*Bacon.*

subsequent, nachfolgend
pierced...wounds. Say, *wounded in* 22 *places*, an 22 Stellen
squire, Knappe
named, namens
in (*the heap*), unter
skill, die Kunft
restored, etc., brachte ihn zum Bewußtſein
at the end of, nach
no less, nicht weniger
to perform, vollbringen
armed...points, in vollſtändiger Waffenrüſtung
of St. N., des heiligen N.
Lorraine, Lothringen

LXVIII.—Exile of the Acadians.

The tenth of September was the day for the embarkation of a part of the exiles. They were drawn up six deep, and the young men, one hundred and sixty-one in number, were ordered to march first on board the vessel. . . . Of what avail was the frenzied despair of the unarmed youth? They had not one weapon; the bayonet drove them to obey; and they marched slowly and heavily from the chapel to the shore, between women and children, who, kneeling, prayed for blessings on their heads, they themselves weeping and praying and singing hymns. The seniors went next; the wives and children must wait till other transport vessels arrive. The delay had its horrors. The wretched people left behind were kept together near the sea, without proper food, or raiment, or shelter, till other ships came to take them away.—*Bancroft.*

was the day for. Say, *was fixed for*, beſtimmt
to draw up, aufſtellen
six deep, in ſechs Reihen
in number, an der Zahl
of what avail was, was nützte?
to obey. Say, *to obedience*, zum Gehorſam
and they marched. Begin a new sentence with *slowly and heavily* (ſchwermütig)
kneeling=on the knees
to pray for, beten um
horror. Here, Schrecknis
the people left behind, die Hinterlaſſenen
food, Nahrung
shelter, das Obdach
to take away, hinwegſchaffen

LXIX.—King Mtesa's Sport.

I was now requested to shoot the four cows as quickly as possible; but having no bullets for my gun, I borrowed the revolving pistol I had given to the king, and shot all four in a second of time; but as the last one, only wounded, turned sharply upon me, I gave him the fifth and settled him. Great applause followed this wonderful feat, and the cows were given to my men. The king now loaded one of the carbines I had given him with his own hands, and giving it full-cock to a page, told him to go out and shoot a man in the outer court, which was no sooner accomplished than the little urchin returned to announce his success, with a look of glee such as one would see in the face of a boy who had robbed a bird's nest, caught a trout, or done any other boyish trick.—*Speke.*

revolving pistol, der Revolver
in a second of time, im Augenblicke
only wounded, make a relative sentence for clearness' sake
sharply = suddenly
upon me, gegen mich
the fifth, supply *charge*, Ladung
settled = killed, totſchießen
with his own hands, eigenhändig
full-cock, mit geſpanntem Hahne
which was. Scarcely was this done (geſchehen) would be more concise
urchin, Schelm
look = expression, der Ausdruck
would, i.e. *is wont*, pflegen
robbed, herausnehmen
to do a boyish trick, einen Bubenſtreich verüben

LXX.—The Ordeal.

When any controversy about a fact was too intricate for the ignorant judges to unravel, they had recourse to what they called the judgment of God, or, in other words, to chance. Their modes of consulting that blind divinity were various; but the most common was the ordeal. This method

of trial was practised either by boiling water or red-hot iron. The water, or iron, was consecrated by prayers, masses, fastings, and exorcisms; after which the [person] accused either took up with [his] bare hand a stone sunk in the water to a certain depth, or carried the iron to a particular distance. The hand was immediately wrapped up, and the covering sealed for three days; and if, on examining it, there appeared no marks of burning or scalding, the [person] accused was pronounced innocent; if otherwise, he was declared guilty.—*Russell.*

to unravel, löſen
to have recourse to, ſich behelfen mit
modes, Art und Weiſe
to consult, zu Rate ziehen
the most common. Use the neuter
ordeal, das Gottesgericht
trial (*attempt*), Verſuch (*test*), Probe
to practise, ausführen
exorcism, die Beſchwörungsformel
to (*a certain*), bis zu
to take up. Here, heraufholen. Say, *had-to take up...and carry*
wrapped up, more accurately *bandaged*, verbinden
covering, die Binde. Use pl.
appeared. Erſcheinen would imply too unexpected an appearance. Say, *showed themselves*, ließen ſich ſehen
marks of burning or scalding, Brandnarben
to pronounce, erklären für

LXXI.—The Merchant-Princes of Nuremberg.

Successful commerce formed the solid foundation of all the wealth and prosperity of Nuremberg. Her merchant-princes vied with those of Italy and the Netherlands in [their] opulence and magnificence, nor were they far behind these in their taste for art and encouragement of literature. For the merchants of Nuremberg were not men solely occupied with [their] gains and [their] losses, but were in many instances men of high cultivation of mind, and belonging to the noblest families of Germany. The great firm of Pirkheimer, for instance, which sent its merchandise half over Europe, did not merely represent the moneyed interest

of the town, but, like that of the Medici at Florence, it was a great power in the State, and a focus around which all the intellect, knowledge, and refinement of the time was gathered. —*Mrs. Heaton.*

foundation, die Grundlage
merchant-prince, Handelsfürſt
to be behind, nachſtehen
taste for art, Kunſtſinn
encouragement (*of persons*), Ermutigung, (*of things*), Beförderung
gains and losses, Use sing.
cultivation of m., Geiſtesbildung
noble. Edel would here mean *noble in character*. Use angeſehen, *looked up to*
to send (*in trade*), verſenden
moneyed, finanziell
Medici, Mediceer
focus, Mittelpunkt, m.
knowledge, Wiſſenſchaft
refinement, Bildung

LXXII.—Slavery in America.

"What makes you sad, and seems to you so dreadful, Eva?"

"I feel sad for our poor people; they love me dearly, and they are all good and kind to me. I wish, papa, they were all free. . . ."

"My dear child, you are too sensitive. I am sorry I ever let you hear such stories."

"Oh, that's what troubles me, papa! You want me to live so happy, and never to have any pain, never to suffer anything, not even hear a sad story, when other poor creatures have nothing but pain and sorrow all their lives; it seems selfish. I ought to know such things,—I ought to feel about them. Such things always sank into my heart, they went down deep; I've thought and thought about them. Papa, isn't there any way to have all slaves made free?"

"That's a difficult question, dearest. There's no doubt that this way is a very bad one, a great many people think

so; I do myself. I heartily wish that there were not a slave in the land."—*Mrs. Beecher Stowe.*

I feel sad for, es iſt mir leid um
dearly, zärtlich
let, erlauben
that's what, etc., das iſt es eben was mich ärgert
you want, etc. No acc. and infin. in German
pain, der Kummer
lives. See § 137
have nothing but. Say, *spend their whole life in*
it seems, es kommt mir vor
such things, ſo etwas
feel about them, alles fühlen
sank, etc., ging mir immer durch's Herz und zwar tief hinunter
thought and thought, immer wieder nachgedacht
to have...free, frei zu machen
question (i.e. *matter*), Sache
this way, der jetzige Zuſtand
heartily, von Herzen

LXXIII.—The Battle of Blenheim.

So formidable were the obstacles, that though the allies were in motion at sunrise on the 13th of August [it was] not until midday [that] Eugène, who commanded on the right, succeeded in crossing the stream. The English foot at once forded it on the left and attacked the village of Blendheim (Blenheim) in which the bulk of the French infantry were entrenched, but after a furious struggle the attack was repulsed, while as gallant a resistance at the other end of the line held Eugène in check. The centre, however, which the French believed to be unassailable, had been chosen by Marlborough for the chief point of attack, and by making an artificial road across the morass he was at last enabled to throw his eight thousand horsemen on the French horse which had covered it.—*Green.*

were in motion, hatten ſich in Bewegung geſetzt
not until, erſt zu
to command (*troops*), befehligen
to cross, kommen über
stream. See notes to XLVIII.
to ford, durchwaten
bulk, das Gros
to repulse, zurückſchlagen
other, entgegengeſetzt
line, die Schlachtlinie
to hold in check, zurückhalten
centre, das Centrum
to believe to be, halten für
for...point, als der Hauptpunkt
by making, etc. Say, *an artificial road which he made*, etc., *enabled him*
to enable, inſtand ſetzen
to throw on. Say, *to attack with*

LXXIV.—Wellington and Napoleon.

Hitherto Napoleon had gone on, with scarcely a check, from conquest to conquest; and the notion prevailed that he was invincible. On but few occasions had a British land-force been able to oppose the French. [It was] only when the English were thoroughly roused, and committed an army with full powers to Sir Arthur Wellesley, [that] Bonaparte may be said to have met his match. When General Wellesley, whose military genius had been displayed in India, was despatched with a force to the Peninsula, Napoleon contemptuously spoke of him as a "Sepoy," and his soldiers as leopards. Wellesley speedily showed, by several strategic movements, that he was a foe not to be contemned.—*Chambers.*

to go on, fortſchreiten
with...check, ohne Hinderniſſe
to prevail, Oberhand nehmen
to be able, imſtande ſein
to oppose, ſich entgegenſtellen
only, erſt
to rouse, zum Bewußtſein bringen
with full powers, mit unbeſchränkter Macht
to commit, anvertrauen
had been displayed. Middle Voice
force, die Kriegsmacht
to speak-of. Here, nennen
contemptuously, mit Verachtung
speedily, bald
movements, Märſche

LXXV.—Goethe's *Wilhelm Meister.*

Wilhelm Meister is a novel in every sense the first of its kind, called by its admirers the only delineation of modern society,—as if other novels, those of Scott, for example, dealt with costumes and condition, this [with] the spirit of life. It is a book over which some veil is still drawn. It is read by very intelligent persons with wonder and delight. It is preferred by some such to *Hamlet*, as a work of genius. I suppose no book of this century can compare with it in its delicious sweetness, so new, [so] provoking to the mind,

gratifying it with so many and [so] solid thoughts, just insights into life, and manners, and characters; so many good hints for the conduct of life, so many unexpected glimpses into a higher sphere, and never a trace of rhetoric or dulness.—*Emerson.*

in every sense, in jedem Sinne des Wortes
of its kind, in ſeiner Art
admirer, Verehrer
to deal-with, behandeln (acc.)
condition, Zuſtände, pl.
persons, Menſchen
wonder, Bewunderung
delight, Wonne
it is...such, einige ziehen es...vor
I suppose, wohl (after finite verb)
can...with it, läßt ſich damit vergleichen
in...sweetness, an lieblicher Anmut
provoking-to, erregend (acc.)
to gratify, befriedigen
solid, ernſt
just insights, natürliche Einſicht
manners, Sitten
conduct of life, der Lebenswandel
and never, etc., ohne eine Spur
rhetoric, Beredſamkeit
dulness, Schwerfälligkeit

LXXVI.—The King of the Vandals.

Having lost the battle Gelimer took refuge with twelve Vandals in a fortified-castle where he was besieged by Belisarius. Seeing no means of escape, he offered to surrender on condition that he should be brought before the Emperor unfettered. Belisarius promised that he should not be bound when brought into the presence of his master, either with cords or with chains, a promise upon which Gelimer implicitly relied, but notwithstanding [this], Belisarius had him bound with a silver chain and led in triumph to Constantinople. Here the unfortunate king was mocked and insulted by the courtiers, so he begged the Emperor that his favourite horse might be given him, and he would challenge twelve of those who had spit-on and insulted him, "then shall their cowardice and my courage be known." The Emperor consented, and Gelimer overthrew the twelve who accepted his challenge.—*After Grimm.*

to take refuge, ſich flüchten
fortified-castle, die Burg
of escape, zu entgehen
to offer (*oneself*), ſich erbieten

unfettered, ohne Feſſeln
to bring (*of persons*), führen
not-either = neither
cord, der Strick
to rely implicitly upon, unbedingten Gehorſam ſchenken (dat.)
in triumph, im Triumph
to mock, verſpotten
favourite horse, das Lieblingsroß
to challenge, herausfordern
to spit-on, anſpeien (acc.)
to be known, kund werden
to overthrow, beſiegen
who...challenge, die es mit ihm aufgenommen hatten

LXXVII.—Dwellings of the Irish Chiefs.

Of these ancient Raths, or Hill-fortresses, which formed the dwellings of the old Irish chiefs, and belonged evidently to a period when cities were not yet in existence, there are to be found numerous remains throughout the country. This species of earthen-work is distinguished from the artificial mounds, or tumuli, by its being formed upon natural elevations, and always surrounded by a rampart. Within the area thus enclosed, [which was] called the Rath, stood the habitation of the chieftain and his family, which were in general small buildings constructed of earth and hurdles, or having in some instances walls of wood upon a foundation of earth. In outward shape, as [I have] said, these dwellings of the living resembled those mounds which the Irish raised over their dead; and it is conjectured of the ancient earthen works on the Curragh in Kildare, that while the larger rath was the dwelling of the ancient chieftains of that district, the small entrenchments formed their cemetery or burial-place.—*Moore.*

hill-fortress, die Burg
when, wo
to be in existence, exiſtieren
throughout, etc., im ganzen Lande
earthen-work, die Schanze
to be distinguished, ſich auszeichnen
mounds or tumuli, Erd- oder Grabhügeln
natural elevations, eine natürliche Anhöhe
to form. Say, *to build*, bauen
area, der Raum
in general, gewöhnlich
constructed, errichtet
in...instances, in vielen Fällen
walls of wood, Holzwände
foundation, die Grundlage
in...shape, äußerlich
to raise, errichten
conjecture, vermuten
entrenchment, Verſchanzung
burial-place, Begräbnisſtätte

LXXVIII.—A Historical Tree.

The battle of Morat vies in history with the victories of Marathon and Bannockburn. As the deed which for ever freed a people from a grasping foreign tyrant, it was a matter of universal rejoicing, and till the present day [is the subject] of national traditions. According to one of these, a young native of Friburg, who had been engaged in the battle, keenly desirous of being the first to carry home tidings of the victory, ran the whole way, a distance of ten or twelve miles, and with such over-haste that, on his arrival at the market-place, he dropped with fatigue, and, barely able to shout that the Swiss were victorious, immediately expired. A twig of lime-tree which he carried in his hand was planted on the spot in commemoration of the event; and till the present day are seen, in the market-place of Friburg, the aged [and] propped-up remains of the venerable tree which grew from this interesting twig.—*Chambers's Miscellany.*

grasping, anmaßend
a matter, der Gegenſtand
rejoicing, der Jubel
till...day, bis auf den heutigen Tag
native of F., Friburger
who...engaged, der ſich...beteiligt
keenly...first, und gern der erſte ſein wollte
tidings, die Kunde
and...haste, und zwar mit ſolcher Eile
dropped (with), hinfiel (vor)
barely able, kaum die Zeit hatte
expired. Say, *when he expired* (verſchied)
twig, etc., der Lindenzweig
in...event, zum Andenken dieſes Ereigniſſes
propped-up, geſtützt
remains, Überreſte
grew, emporwuchs

LXXIX.—A New Mode of Warfare.

What are called wars among the aborigines of Australia may more properly be considered duels (if this word may be

so applied) between two parties [of men]. . . . The two armies (usually from fifty to two hundred each) meet, and, after a great deal of mutual vituperation, the combat commences. From their singular dexterity in avoiding or parrying the missiles of their adversaries, the engagement usually continues a long time without any fatal result. When a man is killed (and sometimes before) a cessation takes place; another scene of recrimination, abuse, and explanation ensues, and the affair commonly terminates. All hostility is at an end, and the two parties mix amicably together, bury the dead, and join in a general dance.—*Latham.*

may be considered, man darf betrachten
properly, eigentlich
may...applied, ſich in dieſem Sinne gebrauchen läßt
party, die Partei
from...each, je 50 bis 200 Mann ſtark
meet, ſtellen ſich einander entgegen
vituperation, Scheltworte, pl.
dexterity, Fertigkeit
missiles, Wurfwaffen
to parry, abwehren
result, der Ausgang
a cessation, etc., der Kampf wird eingeſtellt
another scene, etc. Use impers. passive, es wird geſcholten, etc.
terminates. Say, *is settled* (beilegen)
all...end, alle Feindſeligkeiten werden eingeſtellt
mix together, verkehren mit einander
join...dance, vereinigen ſich zum Tanze

LXXX.—Ready for an Emergency.

History is full, down to this day, of the imbecility of kings and governors. They are a class of persons much to be pitied, for they know not what they should do. The weavers strike for bread; and the king and his ministers, not knowing what to do, meet them with bayonets. But Napoleon understood his business. Here was a man who, in each moment and emergency, knew what to do [next].

It is an immense comfort and refreshment to the spirits, not only of kings, but of citizens. Few men have any next; they live from hand to mouth, without plan, and are ever at the end of their line, and, after each action, wait for an impulse from abroad. Napoleon had been the first man of the world, if his ends had been purely public.—*Emerson.*

to be-full, wimmeln
down to, etc., bis auf den heutigen Tag
class of persons, Menſchenklaſſe
to strike, die Arbeit einſtellen
for bread, um's Brot
meet them, gehen ihnen...entgegen
business, Sache
emergency, bei jedem Notfall
to do, anfangen
refreshment to, etc., Geiſtes-erfriſchung
have any next, achten auf die Zukunft
from hand, etc., aus der Hand in den Mund
without plan, planlos
of their line, des Strickes
for an impulse, etc., auf Anregung von außen
had been. What tense?
if his ends, etc. Say, *if he had only had the general welfare* (Wohl, *n.*) *ever before* [*his*] *eyes*

LXXXI.—The Great Fire of London.

The total damage which the city of London sustained by the fire was computed at no less than ten millions seven hundred and sixteen thousand pounds. Fearful however as was the calamity, it proved in the end a blessing, not only to London, but to the kingdom at large. For centuries past, the plague had continued lurking in the obscure and filthy alleys of the city, periodically bursting forth from its lurking-places, and committing the most frightful ravages; indeed, during the short space of six months, in the preceding year, no fewer than one hundred and sixty thousand persons had fallen victims to the giant pestilence. To obviate this evil, the new streets were made wider, the inhabitants were thus admitted to the blessings of light and air, and the

consequence has been the total disappearance of the plague since the great fire.—*Jesse.*

total damage, der Gesammtschaden
to sustain, erleiden
to compute at, anschlagen auf
in the end, schließlich
to prove, sich erweisen als
blessing, die Wohlthat
to London, für L.
at large. Use the adj. ganz
for ... past. Say, *during several*
to continue lurking, versteckt bleiben
to burst forth, hervorbrechen
lurking-places, der Versteck, sing.
to commit. Here, anrichten
ravages, Verwüstung, sing.
space, die Zeitdauer
had...victims, waren das Opfer geworden
giant pestilence, die Riesenpest
to obviate, beseitigen
evil, der Übelstand
the inhabitants, etc. Say, *in order that the inhabitants might enjoy*, etc.
blessing, der Vorteil
the consequence, etc., und so hat es zur Folge gehabt
the total, etc. Say, *so that the plague has totally disappeared since*, etc.

LXXXII.—The Queen of Scots and her Enemies.

After the symptoms of fear discovered by her followers, Mary would have been inexcusable had she hazarded a battle. To have retreated in the face of an enemy, who had already surrounded the hill on which she stood with part of their cavalry, was utterly impracticable. In this situation she was under the cruel necessity of putting herself into the hands of those subjects who had taken arms against her. She demanded an interview with Kirkaldy, a brave and generous man, who commanded an advanced body of the enemy. He, with the consent and in the name of the leaders of the party, promised that, on condition that she would dismiss Bothwell from her presence, and govern the

kingdom by the advice of her nobles, they would honour and obey her as their sovereign.—*Robertson.*

discovered. Here, bezeigt
symptoms of fear, Angſtgefühle
inexcusable, unverzeihlich. As it cannot refer to persons, say, *It would have been inexcusable, if Mary*, etc.
face, das Angeſicht
utterly, ganz
to put oneself, etc., ſich der Gnade ergeben
to take arms, zu den Waffen greifen
demanded, etc., verlangte K. zu ſprechen
to command (*in battle*), befehligen
an advanced, etc., die feindliche Vorhut
leaders of the party, Anführer
to dismiss, entlaſſen
presence. Here, Umgebung
nobles, Edeln

LXXXIII.—The Elephant as a Detective.

I. A large [and] strong elephant was sent to Nagercoil to assist in piling-up timber, [and] the officer who despatched it requested the wife of a missionary residing there to be good enough to see the animal fed with its allowance of rice, lest the keeper, who was not suspected of being over-honest, should abstract any portion of it. The animal was accordingly brought to the missionary's house for that purpose, and, for a time, all appeared to go on correctly; but at length the missionary's wife began to suspect that the quantity of rice was growing daily smaller and smaller. One day, in consequence, she intimated her mistrust to the keeper, who, with an air of the utmost sincerity, expressed his wonder that she should think there could be any ground for such an imputation against him.

in piling-up, beim Aufhäufen
to be good enough to see, nachſehen zu wollen
the animal, etc. Say, *whether the animal got*, etc.
allowance, beſtimmter Teil
keeper, Wärter
who was...honest, den man in Verdacht einer nicht allzu großen Ehrlichkeit hatte
to abstract, ſich aneignen
for a time, auf einige Zeit
to go on correctly, ganz gut von Statten zu gehen
to begin to suspect, den Verdacht hegen
quantity of rice, der Reisvorrat
with an air, mit dem Anſchein
there could...him, daß eine ſolche Beſchuldigung überhaupt begründet ſein könne

LXXXIV.—The Elephant as a Detective (*continued*).

II. The keeper concluded by saying, in his native phraseology, "Madam, do you think I could rob my child?" During the conversation the elephant was standing by, and seemed by degrees to become perfectly aware that what was being said referred to himself and his food. The keeper had on a very bulky waistcloth, which the animal eyed from time to time, and just as the man concluded his protestations, and the missionary's wife was hesitating whether she should say anything more, the animal quietly threw his trunk round the keeper, and suddenly untied the waistcloth, when a large quantity of rice, which the man had secreted in it, fell to the ground. Here we see an example of sagacity and intelligence almost equal to that of a human being.—*Watson.*

to conclude by, ſchließen mit
native, unbefangen
phraseology, die Redensart
by, daneben
to...aware, wahrzunehmen
what...said, das Geſagte
to refer to, ſich beziehen auf
bulky, groß
to have-on, anhaben
just as. Say, *scarcely had* Say, *and while the wife...was hesitating* (im Zweifel war)
to throw. Here, herumſchlingen
to untie (*by force*), losreißen
when, etc. Say, [*then*] *there fell to the ground*, zur Erde
almost equal. Say, *which almost equal*, die...faſt gleichkommen

LXXXV.—Filial Devotion.

It was in the wars between the Romans and Carthaginians that the young Scipio first distinguished himself by his bravery. His father was riding along in front of his cavalry, disheartened by an almost ineffectual resistance to the superior numbers of the enemy, when he was pierced by one [of their] javelins, and fell senseless from his horse. No sooner did his soldiers perceive what had happened than they began to give way, but his son would not leave him, and he succeeded in lifting his father on his horse, and

bringing him into the camp before they were overtaken by the relentless enemy. In [a] short time he recovered so as to be able to retrieve the misfortunes of that memorable day.

it was, etc. See § 4
Carthaginian, Carthager
along, einher (*last*)
ineffectual, fruchtlos
(*resistance*) *to*, gegen
superior numbers, die Übermacht
javelin, der Wurfspieß
senseless, besinnungslos
no sooner, kaum
to give way, weichen
I succeed, es gelingt mir
in lifting. Use infin.
to overtake, einholen
to recover, sich erholen
to retrieve, etc., das Glück wieder gut zu machen

LXXXVI.—The Noble Athenian.

Such determination and self-sacrifice as was shown by Leæna, an Athenian woman, is rarely to be met with. A conspiracy having been hatched at her house, she was seized and put to the torture to force her to disclose the secrets of those concerned. Fearing lest weakness or want of resolution should lead her to betray her trust, she frustrated all [their] efforts by biting off her tongue. In memory of this wonderful act of self-denial the Athenians erected the statue of a tongueless lioness, this being the meaning of her name. It is more especially in countries where such acts of heroism take place that one must seek for a healthy national life and advancing civilisation.

such, eine solche
self-sacrifice, Selbstverläugnung
as was, etc. See § 106
Athenian, athenisch
to be met with, anzutreffen
to hatch, aushecken
to put to the torture, auf die Folter spannen
to force her to. Say, *in order that she might disclose*
those concerned, die Beteiligten
want of resolution, Unentschlossenheit
to lead, dahin bringen
to betray, mißbrauchen
her trust, das ihr geschenkte Vertrauen
effort, der Versuch
in memory of, zum Andenken an
meaning, Bedeutung
it is, etc. See § 4
act of, etc., die Heldenthat
advancing, etc., einen fortschreitenden Kulturzustand

LXXXVII.—The Wooden Bottle.

During the wars [that were] waged from 1652 to 1660 between the Danes and Swedes, a citizen of Flensborg, [who had been] severely wounded, was about to refresh himself with some beer from a wooden bottle, when he heard a cry from a wounded Swede lying on the ground close by. Immediately the generous Dane, before himself tasting the liquor, knelt down and poured some into the mouth of the suffering soldier. His only reward was a bullet from the pistol of the treacherous Swede. "Rascal!" said he, "is this an occasion [for you] to be avenged on me? You deserve your punishment. I would have given you the whole bottle, now you shall have but the half." The King, when he heard the story, sent for the burgher and asked him how he could spare the life of such a rascal. "Sire," replied he, "I could never kill a wounded enemy." The King ennobled him, permitting him to bear in his coat of arms a wooden bottle pierced with an arrow.

to wage, führen
severely, ſchwer
wooden bottle, Holzflaſche
close by, nebenan
ground, Erde
to taste. See notes to LVI.
liquor, der Trank
to kneel down, niederknien
some, davon ein wenig
to be avenged on, ſich rächen an
half. Use the noun Hälfte
the king, when. See § 11
sent for, ließ ..kommen
to spare the life, das Leben ſchenken (dat.)
sire, Sire
to ennoble, in den Adelſtand erheben
coat of arms, das Wappen
to pierce, durchbohren (insep.)
to bear, führen

LXXXVIII.—Alfred the Great's Clocks.

It is related in Asser's *Life of Alfred* that before the invention of clocks this great king made use of wax tapers, of which he consumed six every day. Each taper was twelve inches long, and divided into twelve parts, three of which

were consumed in an hour, so that if the tapers were lighted one after the other, six were consumed in twenty-four hours. But at that time the houses were very imperfectly built, and the wind blowing through the windows and the chinks in the doors and walls, it happened the consumption was often very irregular. Alfred therefore invented a lantern made of thin [slices of] ox or cow horn, and in these the candles were protected from the draught, so that he was in this manner enabled to measure the time with tolerable accuracy.

to make-use-of, gebrauchen
wax-taper, Wachskerze
to consume (*by fire*), verbrennen. Use verbrauchen lower down.
were consumed, verbrannten
at-that-time, damals
chinks...walls, Thür- und Mauerritze
consumption, der Verbrauch
and in these. Make a relative sentence.
draught, der Luftzug
enabled, im Stande

LXXXIX.—Ziethen's Plan of Campaign.

The great King Frederick, being once desirous of finding out what his generals knew, sent forth letters to all of them, demanding their opinion as to what [they] would each do when hard pressed by the enemy. But Ziethen, the old hussar, was a man of deeds, not of words. "Does the King take me for a student or a book-worm?" exclaimed he; and no sooner had he received the command than he took a sheet of paper, made a large blot in the middle, drew four lines to the right, left, top, and bottom, each ending in a blot, and sent it to the old King. Frederick shook his head on receiving it, and asked what was the meaning of all those smudges. "That is easy to be explained," replied Ziethen. "I am the large blot in the middle, and any one of the others is the enemy. Whether he attacks me from before or behind, I advance along one of the lines and give him a sound drubbing." Then the King laughed aloud. "Ziethen is cleverer than I thought," said he; "that is the right [sort

of] man, who defeats the enemy wherever he meets with him."

to find out, ermitteln
to send forth, ausſchicken
as-to, darüber
hard-pressed, bedrängt
to take for, halten für
book-worm, der Bücherwurm
blot, der Klecks
to draw line, Linien ziehen
top and bottom, oben und unten
to end (intr.), ausgehen
smudge, der Wiſch
to be explained. Use active.
before or behind, vorn oder hinten
along, auf (dat.)
give him, etc., prügle ihn tüchtig durch
to laugh aloud, laut auflachen
to defeat, ſchlagen
to meet-with, treffen (acc.)

XC.—Miraculous Preservation.

When in the year 1714 one of the sharp rocky-peaks, called "Les Diablerets," fell down, a herdsman belonging to the village of Aven in Valais was among those who had not returned home, and was considered as having lost his life. His children were declared orphans by the court. Three months afterwards, he suddenly appeared in his village—pale, thin, covered with rags, resembling a spectre. All the inhabitants of the village were-frightened. The doors of his own house were shut to him. After some delay, the man succeeded in convincing the people that he was alive, and then he told them that the moment on which the mountain-slip took place, he had been on his knees praying to the Preserver of life, when an enormous fragment of rock in descending struck the ground before his hut, and, resting, leant over against the rocky wall at the base of which his hut was built.—*Milner*.

sharp, ſpitzig
rocky-peak, der Felſengipfel
to fall down, herabſtürzen
was among, befand ſich unter
belonging, angehörig, adj.
considered...life, für tot gehalten
court, der Gerichtshof
to declare, erklären für
covered, etc., zerlumpt
resembling, ähnlich
delay, die Zeit
alive, am Leben
the moment, im Augenblicke
mountain-slip, der Bergſturz
Preserver, Erhalter
fragment of rock. See § 129
in descending, beim Herunterfallen
resting...over, lehnte ſich an
rocky-wall, Felſenwand
base, der Fuß

XCI.—Heroism Rewarded.

Sir William Hewet, a cloth-worker, possessed an estate of £6000 per annum, and is said to have had three sons and one daughter, Anne, to which daughter [the] following mischance happened, the father then living upon London Bridge. It happened that the maid-servant, as she was playing with the infant on the edge of the open window over the river Thames, by chance dropped her in, almost beyond expectation of being saved; but a young gentleman named Osborne, seeing the accident, leaped into the river [after] her boldly, and brought the child out safe, to the great joy of its parents and the admiration of the spectators. In memory of the deliverance, and in gratitude, when the child was grown to woman's estate, and asked in marriage by several persons of quality, Sir William betrothed his daughter with [a] great dowry to her deliverer.—*Timbs.*

cloth-worker, Tuchарbeiter
estate, etc., ein jährliches Vermögen von 6000 Pf. St.
a daughter A., eine Tochter, namens A.
to which. Say, *to this*
then, noch
dropped her in, ließ es hineinfallen
almost...saved, so daß seine Rettung fast hoffnungslos war
brought out safe, brachte glücklich heraus
in memory of, zum Andenken an
was...estate, gelangte zur Volljährigkeit
and...quality, und nachdem mehrere vornehme Herren um ihre Hand angehalten hatten
to, mit

XCII.—The Tree-Dwellers.

I. On this journey Mr. Moffat's attention was taken by a magnificent tree, under whose shadow were a number of human beings moving about. On approaching nearer, he found that the tree was close to water, and on looking upwards he saw [that] a number of little huts [were] among

the branches. Seventeen of these huts were completed, and three more were in course of erection. These were the dwellings of the natives who had been seen under the tree, and were constructed in a very ingenious manner. . . . We now asked ourselves why the natives chose to live in such small and inconvenient dwellings, when there was ample space on the fertile ground for a village. Moselekatze was the cause. His armed hordes, with [their] wonderful discipline, had swept over the country, destroyed all military power, carried off the cattle, in which consists the wealth of the South African, killed many warriors, and disarmed the rest.

taken by. Say, *directed* (lenken)
on to
were moving, bewegte ſich
was...water, ſtand dicht am Waſſer
and on looking, etc. Change into a principal sentence.
in...erection, im Bau begriffen
to construct, bauen
such before an adj. is ſo
chose to live, mochten leben
when. Here, da doch
ample space, Raum genug
to sweep over, durchziehen
military power, Kriegsmacht
to carry off, fortſchleppen
the rest, die übrigen

XCIII.—The Tree-Dwellers (*continued*).

II. Under these circumstances the wild beasts began to increase in number and audacity, and the enfeebled members of the tribe were perforce obliged to abandon their ordinary mode of life, and to reside among the branches where the lions could not reach them. During the day they were tolerably safe, but at night they retired to the trees. In one of these aerial huts Mr. Moffat passed the night, having previously shot a rhinoceros, and put the hump into a deserted ant-hill, which was used as [an] oven. During the night the lions came and did their best to devour the meat, the savoury smell of which attracted them on all sides. Fortunately for the travellers, the oven was too hot for the lions, and although they growled and snarled over it all

night, they dared not attack it, and retired in the morning. —*Wood.*

to increase, trans. is vermehren
to increase, intrans. is zunehmen
perforce, notgedrungen
to abandon. Here=*to give up*, aufgeben
mode of life, Lebensweiſe
aerial huts, Lufthütten
hump, der Höcker
ant-hill, der Ameiſenhaufe
to be used. Here=*to serve*, dienen
best, Möglichſtes
savoury smell, der Wohlgeruch
fortunately, glücklicherweiſe
to growl, brummen
to snarl, knurren

XCIV.—An Attempt on the Queèn's Life.

Dear Grandmamma,—I hasten to give you news of an event, which perhaps will otherwise be misrepresented to you, which endangered my and Victoria's life, but which we have escaped, protected by the watchful hand of Providence. We were driving out yesterday evening at six o'clock, to pay Aunt Kent a visit and to take a turn round Hyde Park. We were driving in a little narrow phaeton. I was sitting at the right, Victoria at the left. When we had got hardly 100 paces from the Palace, I noticed beside me, on the foot-path, a mean-looking little fellow holding something towards us, and before I could distinguish what it was, a shot was fired, which almost stunned us both, so loud was it, and fired at us at scarcely six paces. . . . The horses were frightened, and therefore the carriage stopped. I seized Victoria's hands, and asked her whether the fright had not hurt her; but she laughed at the occurrence.—*Prince Albert.*

to hasten, ſich beeilen
to misrepresent, auf unrechte Weiſe berichten
to endanger, in Gefahr bringen
we have escaped, wir ſind glücklich davongekommen
we were driving, etc. See § 119
to take a turn, eine Tour machen
at the right, rechts
had got, waren entfernt
mean-looking, unanſehnlich
a shot was fired, ein Schuß fiel
loud, ſtark
at six paces, auf ſechs Schritte
to fire, abfeuern (auf)
were frightened, wurden ſcheu
to stop (intrans.), anhalten

XCV.—The Order of the Cross.

The order for noble ladies, called the Sternkreuzorden, was founded by the Empress Eleanor of Austria in the year 1668. It had a curious origin. The House of Austria believed it possessed a small fragment of the true cross. This relic, fixed in a small golden crucifix, was constantly worn by the Emperors Maximilian and Ferdinand III. On the death of the latter, it came into the hands of the Empress Eleanor, who caused it to be mounted in a small but costly reliquarium of gold and crystal. In February 1666 a fire suddenly broke out in the Empress's apartments, and burnt with such rapidity and fury that she had scarcely time to save herself before the chamber in which the relic was preserved fell in. But upon examining the ruin some days after, the little case was found almost intact. The Empress therefore ordered a procession, and a Bull was obtained from the Pope sanctioning the foundation of the order.—*From Swinburne.*

order, der Orden
noble ladies, Edeldamen
to found, ſtiften
it possessed the, infin., zu beſitzen
relic, die Reliquie
to fix, *to mount*, } einfaſſen
reliquarium, das Reliquarium
time, die Zeit
to preserve, aufheben
to fall in, einſtürzen
intact, unverſehrt
ordered, ließ...veranſtalten
and a Bull. Say, *and obtained a Bull* (die Bulle)
foundation, Stiftung

XCVI.—Frederick's Successes.

The war was over. Frederick was safe. His glory was beyond the reach of envy. If he had not made conquests as vast as those of Alexander, of Caesar, and of Napoleon, if he had not, on fields of battle, enjoyed the constant success of Marlborough and Wellington, he had yet given an example unrivalled in history of what capacity and resolution can effect against the greatest superiority of power and the utmost spite of fortune. He entered Berlin in triumph, after an absence of more than six years. The streets were brilliantly lighted up; and as he passed along in an open carriage, with

Ferdinand of Brunswick at his side, the multitude saluted him with loud praises and blessings.—*Macaulay.*

beyond the reach of envy, über allen Neid erhaben
not as vast, keine so großen
fields of battle. Use a compound noun in sing.
history. Here, die Weltgeschichte
to give (*an example*), ablegen
the utmost spite of fortune, das widerwärtigste Geschick
to enter (*with ceremony*), einziehen
in triumph, im Triumph
to light up, beleuchten
to pass along, einherfahren
praises, der Jubel. Use sing.
blessings, Segenswünschen

XCVII.—Treatment of the Horse.

The horse does not in the least know why he is maltreated. He is unconscious of error, and can only attribute the pain which he suffers to the arbitrary and inscrutable will of the being whom he hates, but is mysteriously forced to obey. He knows not that he has broken any law, or disobeyed any command, and, in consequence, will probably repeat the offence, and so earn the character of an obstinate and disobedient beast. If he be a horse of some spirit (and such an animal is always the best servant when properly treated), he will resent the injustice of which he is the victim, and bring hoofs or teeth to bear upon his tormentor, thus earning the character of a savage as well as an obstinate brute. So it happens that a fine animal, which would have cheerfully laboured with [all] his vast strength in the service of man, is prevented from assuming his rightful place as [a] humble friend and servant, and is converted into a trembling slave or a dangerous foe.—*Wood.*

in the least, im Geringsten
of error. Say, *of his faults*
mysteriously, unbegreiflicherweise
law. Use pl. Gesetze
to disobey. Here, zuwiderhandeln (dat.)
character, Name
of some spirit, feurig
such an animal, ein solches
properly, gut
of which...victim. Say, *whose victim he is*
to resent, übel aufnehmen
to bring...upon, bestrafen
cheerfully, freudig
to prevent from, verhindern an
rightful place, rechtmäßige Stellung
to convert (*a proselyte*), bekehren (*to change*), verwandeln

XCVIII.—Alfred the Great in Disguise.

Alfred, hearing of this victory over the Danes, was happy to find the seeds of valour beginning to revive among his subjects; but before he would assemble them in arms, he resolved to inspect the situation of the enemy, and judge [of] the probability of success, as an unfortunate attempt in the present state of national despondency might be ruinous and fatal. In consequence of this resolution, he entered the Danish camp under the disguise of a harper, and passed unsuspected through every quarter. He observed the [supine] security of the ravagers, their contempt of the English, and their neglect of all military regulations. Encouraged by these propitious appearances, he sent secret intelligence to his most powerful subjects, and summoned them to attend with their vassals on the borders of Selwood Forest.

Russell.

the seeds. Use sing.
to find, etc. Translate by a subordinate sentence, to avoid three infinitives at the end
to assemble, etc., *to call to arms*, zu den Waffen
in (*the present*), bei
fatal, verhängnisvoll
entered, ſich begeben
under the disguise, *disguised as* (verkleiden)
unsuspected, *without exciting* (erregen) *suspicion*
every quarter—every part of the same
security. Not Sicherheit, which would imply that they were absolutely safe, but *fancied security*, *carelessness*, Sorgloſigkeit
regulation, die Vorſchrift
to summon, auffordern
to attend, ſich einfinden

XCIX.—He who enjoys possesses.

When I walk the streets, I use the following natural maxim, viz., that he is the true possessor of a thing who enjoys it, and not he that owns it without the enjoyment of it, to convince myself that I have a property in the gay part

of all the gilt chariots that I meet, which I regard as amusements designed to delight my eyes, and the imagination of those kind people who sit in them gaily attired only to please me. I have a real and they only an imaginary pleasure from their exterior embellishments. Upon the same principle, I have discovered that I am the natural proprietor of all [the] diamond necklaces, [the] crosses, stars, brocades, and embroidered clothes, which I see at a play or birth-night, as giving more natural delight to the spectator than to those that wear them.—*Berkeley.*

to walk, durchwandern
who enjoys it, dem es Freude macht
without the enjoyment of it—without rejoicing (ſich freuen) *at it*
to convince, etc. Begin a new sentence: *By that I convince*
property, der Mitbeſitz
gay part = splendour, Pracht
which I regard. Say, *regarding them*
designed, geeignet
gaily attired, ſo geputzt
to please me, mir zu gefallen
embellishments, die Pracht. Use sing.
upon, nach
brocades, Brokatſtoffe
at a play, im Schauſpiel
birth-night, das Geburtsfeſt
those that wear them = the wearer (Träger) *of them*

C.—Forbidden Fruit the Sweetest.

A contented citizen of Milan, who had never passed beyond its walls during [the course of] sixty years, being ordered by the governor not to stir beyond its gates, became immediately miserable, and felt so powerful an inclination to do that which he had long contentedly neglected, that, on his application for a release from this restraint being refused, he became quite melancholy, and at last died of grief. We are all prisoners. What is life, but the prison of the soul? To some [men] the wide seas are but narrow ditches, and the world itself too limited for their desires; to roam from east to west, from north to south, is their sole delight; and when

they have put a girdle round the globe, they are discontented because they cannot travel to the moon.—*Burton.*

being ordered. What is the passive construction of verbs with the dative? *To order not to = to forbid*
to pass beyond, paſſieren
beyond its gates, über die Thore hinaus
to feel an inclination, Luſt ſpüren
contentedly, of his own accord, aus freiem Willen
to neglect (to do), verſäumen
on his application, etc. A literal translation would involve three nouns in -ung. Paraphrase, *when in spite of his request the removal* (Aufhebung) *of this restraint was refused him*
he became, etc., *relapsed* (verfallen) *into deep melancholy*
seas, ditches. Use sing.
to put. Here, ſchlingen

CI.—An Elephant Battery.

Clive had received secret intelligence of the design, had made his arrangements, and, exhausted by fatigue, had thrown himself on his bed. He was awakened by the alarm, and was instantly at his post. The enemy advanced, driving before them elephants whose foreheads were armed with iron plates. It was expected that the gates would yield to the shock of these living battering-rams. But the huge beasts no sooner felt the English musket-balls than they turned round, and rushed furiously away, trampling on the multitude which had urged them forward. A raft was launched on the water which filled one part of the ditch. Clive, perceiving that his gunners at that post did not understand their business, took the management of a piece of artillery himself, and cleared the raft in a few minutes.—*Macaulay.*

design, der Anſchlag
made his arrangements, ſeine Maßregeln darnach getroffen
at his post, auf ſeinem Poſten
to advance (of troops), vorrücken
before them, vor ſich her
armed...plates, mit Eiſenplatten gepanzert. Bewaffnet is *armed* only of men
shock, der Anprall
no sooner, kaum
musket-ball, die Flintenkugel
to rush, i.e. *gallop*, hinwegſprengen
to trample, mit Füßen treten
to launch, laſſen
business. Here, Sache
to take the management, die Leitung übernehmen
piece of artillery, das Geſchütz
to clear, ſäubern

CII.—The Iron Duke on War.

I am one of those who consider that the greatest political interest of this country is to remain at peace and amity with all nations of the world. I am for avoiding even the cause of war and of giving offence to any one, and of seeking a quarrel, either by abuse, or by that description of language which is found in these libels. I am against insulting the feelings of any sovereign at whom individuals may have taken offence, and against whom they may seek to publish libels under the sanction of Parliament. Let them state what they please in their private capacity, and let them be answerable for it individually.—*Duke of Wellington.*

to be one of, gehören zu
who consider, etc. Say, *who consider it the greatest*, etc., halten für
amity. Say, Eintracht, *harmony*
I am for. Translate literally on the analogy of dadurch zu erlangen, *by attaining*
to seek=to begin
description of language, die Sprachweise
is found. Say, *is to be read*
to insult the feelings, das Gefühl verletzen
to take offence, Anstoß nehmen
to seek=to strive, trachten
in their private capacity, in ihrer Eigenschaft als Privatleute

CIII.—Why Men Travel.

To live deprived of one's country is intolerable. How comes it then [to pass] that such numbers of men live out of their countries by choice? Observe how the streets of London and Paris are crowded. Call over those millions by name, and ask, one by one, of what country they are: how many will you find who from different parts of the earth come to inhabit these great cities, which afford the largest opportunities and the largest encouragement to virtue and vice. Some are drawn by ambition, and some [are sent] by duty; many resort thither to improve their minds, and many to

improve their fortunes; others bring their beauty, and others their eloquence to market.—*Bolingbroke.*

deprived of = *banished from*
live by choice, prefer to live
call over, aufrufen
by name, beim Namen
of what country, what (*kind of*) *countrymen*
parts of the earth, Weltteile
largest opportunities, beſte Gelegenheit. Use sing.
encouragement = *incitement*, Antrieb
drawn. Say, *attracted*, anziehen
to improve their minds, ſich ausbilden
to improve (*fortune*), vermehren

CIV.—The Death of Rufus.

Rufus and Tirel stood [with] their bows in their hands, eagerly watching for the first appearance of the game. They waited for some time in vain. At last, just as the sun began to decline, a noble stag rushed past. The king shot, but only wounding it slightly, it fled with the arrow in its side. Anxious to see in which direction it went, the king held up his hand to shade his eyes from the slanting rays of the sun, as he looked after the wounded animal, when Tirel, who had marked another stag approaching within proper distance for a shot, launched his shaft, and unwittingly lodged it in the broad bosom of his royal friend. Rufus made an impulsive effort to draw the arrow out, but in the attempt broke it off close to the barb, and, falling on his face, expired without uttering a single word.—*Strickland.*

bows, hands. See § 137
to watch eagerly, geſpannt lauern auf
appearance, das Erſcheinen (Erſcheinung is an apparition)
to begin to decline, im Untergehen ſein
noble stag, der Edelhirſch
slightly, leicht
anxious, begierig
to hold up, in die Höhe halten
to shade, ſchützen
slanting, ſchief
as he looked. This is a long sentence. Begin a fresh one with *Whilst he looked*, etc., *Tirel launched*, etc.
to look after, nachſehen
who had marked approaching, who had noticed that it approached within...shot, auf gehörige Schußweite
to launch, abſchießen
to lodge, pflanzen
impulsive effort, krampfhafte Bewegung
close to, dicht an
and falling. Say, *he fell*, etc.

CV.—The Battle of Cressy.

Edward's aim was simply to advance ravaging to [the] north, where he designed to form a junction with a Flemish force gathered at Gravelines, but the rivers between them were carefully guarded, and [it was] only by throwing a bridge across the Seine at Poissy, and by forcing the ford of Blanche-Tête on the Somme, [that] Edward escaped the necessity of surrendering to the vast host which was hastening in pursuit. His communications, however, were no sooner secured than he halted at the little village of Cressy in Ponthieu, and resolved to give battle. Half of his army, now greatly reduced in strength, consisted of the light-[armed] footmen of Ireland and Wales; the bulk of the remainder [was composed] of English bowmen. The king ordered his men-at-arms to dismount, and drew up his forces on a low rise sloping gently to the south-east, with a windmill on its summit, from which he could overlook the whole field of battle.—*Green.*

aim was simply, einziger Zweck war
to advance, vorrücken
to design, den Plan faſſen
to form a junction, ſich verbinden
force, das Heer
between them, dazwiſchenliegend (adj.)
to throw (*a bridge*), ſchlagen
to force, erzwingen
to escape, entgehen
which...pursuit, welches ihm nachſetzte
communication, Verbindung
to halt, Halt machen
to give battle, eine Schlacht liefern
greatly...strength, bedeutend vermindert
Wales, Wallis
bulk, der große Teil
bowman, der Schütze
man-at-arms, der Bewaffnete
to draw up, aufſtellen
forces, Streitkräfte
low rise, kleine Anhöhe
to slope, ſich ſenken
summit, Spitze
from which, von wo aus

CVI.—The Mysterious Stranger.

Somewhat more than a month had elapsed since the arrival of the stranger at the village inn. He had changed his quarters for the parsonage—went out but little, and then chiefly on foot excursions among the sequestered hills in the neighbourhood; he was therefore but partially known by sight, even in the village; and the visit of some old college friend to the minister, though indeed it had never chanced before, was not in itself so remarkable an event as to excite [any] particular observation. The banns had been duly [and] half-audibly hurried over, after the service was concluded, and while the scanty congregation were dispersing down the little aisle of the church, when one morning a chaise and pair arrived at the parsonage. The stranger opened the door of the chaise, and, uttering a joyous exclamation, gave his arm to a lady, who, trembling and agitated, could scarcely, even with that stalwart support, descend the steps.—*Lytton.*

more than, über
to change quarters, umziehen
and then on, etc., und machte Fußpartien
by sight, von Anſehen
an old, etc., ein früherer Mitſtudent
to (*the minister*), bei
to chance, vorkommen
in itself, an und für ſich
not...an (*event*). See § 16
as to. See § 74
to excite observation, Aufſehen erregen
banns, das Ehe-Aufgebot, sing.
duly, ſeiner Zeit
after...concluded, nach dem Schluſſe
to hurry over, eiligſt durchleſen
were...down, auseinander ging (in)
a chaise, ein zweiſpänniger Wagen
door, etc., der Wagenſchlag
and...exclamation, ſchrie vor Freude laut auf
to give, anbieten
with...support, ſo kräftig unterſtützt
to descend the steps, ausſteigen

CVII.—The Interior of an English Church.

There are few places more favourable to the study of character than an English country church. I was once passing a few weeks at the seat of a friend, who resided in the vicinity of one, the appearance of which particularly struck my fancy. It was one of those rich morsels of quaint antiquity which give such a peculiar charm to English landscape. It stood in the midst of a country filled with ancient families, and contained within its cold and silent aisles the congregated dust of many generations. The interior walls were incrusted with monuments of every age and style. The light streamed through windows dimmed with armorial bearings, richly emblazoned in stained glass. In various parts of the church were tombs of knights and high-born dames, of gorgeous workmanship, with [their] effigies in coloured marble.—*Washington Irving.*

at the seat, auf dem Gute
of one, einer ſolchen
struck my fancy, fiel mir auf
rich morsels, köſtliche Bruchſtücke
quaint, ſonderbar-zierlich
give...charm, einen ſo eigentümlichen Reiz verleihen
country, die Gegend
filled with, reich an
aisles, Mauern
congregated, verſammelt
monument, das Grabmal
age, das Zeitalter
style, die Art
to incrust, bekleiden
(*rays of*) *light*, Lichtſtrahlen
to stream, dringen
armorial bearings, Wappenſchilder
to dim, verdunkeln
to emblazon, verzieren
stained glass, Glasmalerei
high-born, vornehm
of...workmanship, prächtig gearbeitet
coloured, bunt

CVIII.—Edward VI. and his Guardian.

The royal youth had dried his streaming tears, but a settled gloom sat on his countenance; he neither ate nor spoke. Something in his silent displeasure perhaps recalled Edward IV. in his dangerous moods, for it had more effect

on his self-appointed protector than the most passionate demonstrations of his anguish in the morning. Gloucester took the readiest means of dispelling the cloud on the royal brow, by sending a kind message to Lord Rivers, with a dish full of dainties, desiring him "to be of good cheer, for he was his good friend, and all now would be well." Rivers requested the bearer of the viands and message to deliver both to his nephew, Lord Richard Gray: "For he is young," said he, "and unused to change of fortune; but I have seen too much of it to care one whit for these ups and downs."—*Strickland.*

settled, dauernd
to sit. Here, ſich lagern
he neither, etc. Say, *so that he*, etc.
to recall, erinnern an. Say, *recalled the moods of Edward IV.*
to have-an-effect, wirken
self-appointed, ſelbſtbeſtimmt
demonstration, Kundgebung
to take, i.e. *to apply*, anwenden
ready, bequem
to be well, gut gehen
both, of different things, beides
both, of similar things, beide
he is young. See § 39
change. Use pl., die Wechſel
one whit, im Geringſten
to care, ſich kümmern um
ups and downs, Schickſalsfälle

CIX.—The German Military System.

The German volunteer may serve his year before the regular age, but not under seventeen. It has long been considered a regular part of the education of the sons of a landed proprietor, professional man, or even well-to-do shopkeeper, to pass through such a course. There is always an immense mass of the wealthy and educated youth thus [present] in the regiments of the standing army; and as, when their service is over, they pass into the reserve, and then into the Landwehr, they contribute largely to that character of intelligence and high-minded patriotism for which these branches of the service are distinguished. It is from these one-year's men that the officers of the Landwehr are mainly drawn; during their year of service every

facility is afforded to such as show special aptitude and aspirations to qualify themselves for promotion.—*Chambers.*

volunteer, der Freiwillige
to serve, abdienen
regular, geſetzmäßig
landed-proprietor, Gutsbeſitzer
professional man, Fachmann
well-to-do, wohlhabend
shopkeeper, Ladenbeſitzer
to consider, betrachten als
to pass through, durchmachen
course, der Lehrkurſus
mass, Menge
educated, gebildet
in, bei
when...over, am Schluſſe ihrer Dienſtzeit
to pass, übergehen
largely, im hohen Grade
to that character, etc. Say, *to this, that* (dazu, daß) *these branches of the service* (das Militärſyſtem) *distinguish themselves for intelligence*, etc.
the one-year's man, der Einjährige
year of service, das Dienſtjahr
every facility, die Gelegenheit
aptitude, Anlagen, pl.
aspirations, der Ehrgeiz, sing.

CX.—Wellington at Waterloo.

The plans of the two great generals were extremely simple. The object of the Duke of Wellington was to maintain his line of defence, until the Prussians, coming up, should give him a decided superiority of force. They were expected about eleven or twelve o'clock; but the extreme badness of the roads, owing to the violence of the storm, detained them several hours later. Napoleon's scheme was equally plain and decided. He trusted, by his usual rapidity of attack, to break and destroy the British army before the Prussians should arrive on the field; after which he calculated to have an opportunity of destroying the Prussians by attacking them on their march through the broken ground interposed betwixt them and the British. In these expectations he was the more confident, as he believed Grouchy's force was sufficient to retard, if not altogether to check, the march of the Prussians.—*Sir W. Scott.*

object (i.e. *purpose*), der Zweck
to maintain, behaupten
line of, etc., Verteidigungslinie
the Prussians, etc. Say, *the arrival of the P.*
superiority of force, Übermacht

the extreme, etc. Say, *on account of the extremely bad roads, caused by*, etc.
the violence, etc. Say, *the violent storm*
detained later, ſie verſpäteten ſich um mehrere Stunden
to break, erſchöpfen
to destroy, vernichten
after which, darnach
march, der Durchzug
broken, durchſchnitten
ground, das Terrain
interposed, das...gelegen war
in...confident, er verließ ſich um ſo mehr darauf
march, der Anzug
altogether, ganz und gar
to check, verhindern

CXI.—Charles V. and his Ministers.

Charles v. observed, that from the seventeenth year of his age he had dedicated all his thoughts and attention to public objects, reserving no portion of his time for the indulgence of ease, and very little for the enjoyment of private pleasure; that while his health permitted him to discharge his duty, and the vigour of his constitution was equal, in any degree, to the arduous office of governing dominions so extensive, he had never shunned labour, nor repined under fatigue; that now, when his health was broken, and his vigour exhausted by the rage of an incurable distemper, his growing infirmities admonished him to retire; nor was he so fond of reigning as to retain the sceptre in an impotent hand, which was no longer able to protect his subjects or to render them happy.—*Robertson.*

to observe (i.e. *assert*), behaupten. Say, *from his seventeenth year* (von...an)
to...objects, den öffentlichen Angelegenheiten
to reserve, gönnen
no...time, faſt keine Zeit
for the indulgence, zur Pflege
of private, ſeines eigenen
while, ſo lange
to discharge, erfüllen
vigour, etc., ſeine Körperkraft
equal, gewachſen
in any degree, einigermaßen
extensive, weit
to govern, verwalten
to repine under, klagen über
vigour, Kräfte (pl.)
rage, Heftigkeit
to retire, daß er ſich zur Ruhe ſetzen ſolle
to be fond of, gern haben
able, im Stande

CXII.—Death-bed Scenes.

It is a dreadful thing to wait [and watch] for the approach of death; to know that hope is gone, and recovery impossible, and to sit and count the dreary hours through long, long nights—such nights as only watchers by the bed of sickness know. It chills the blood to hear the dearest secrets of the heart, the pent-up, hidden secrets of many years, poured forth by the unconscious, helpless being before you; and to think how little the reserve and cunning of a whole life will avail when fever and delirium tear off the mask at last. Strange tales have been told in the wanderings of dying men; tales so full of guilt and crime, that those who stood by the sick person's couch have fled in horror and affright, lest they should be scared to madness by what they heard and saw.—*Dickens.*

a dreadful thing, etwas Schreckliches
approach, Annäherung
gone, verſchwunden
dreary, traurig
through, etc. Say, *of the long*, etc.
watchers, etc. Say, *only those who watch by the bed of sickness* (am Krankenbett)
to chill, erſtarren
dear, innig
pent-up, verhalten
to pour forth, ausſchütten
reserve, die Vorſicht
mask, Larve
wanderings, der Irrſinn (sing.)
by...couch, am Krankenlager
scared, etc., zum Wahnſinn gebracht

CXIII.—Labour in Vain.

A poor woman had an idiot child, and she gained her living by needlework. The child was ill, and she persuaded her employer to let her take home some velvet, or rich stuff that she was working upon. For days she did not quit her garret, but, unfortunately, one morning, having hid her

work, as she thought, she went out on some domestic errand. On her return she found her idiot boy, with smiling self-satisfied face, occupied in cutting the velvet into strips; and he had been for some time about it, for the impoverished mother said that it would take three months [of her] work to pay for the mischief done by the idiotic diligence of the poor child.—*Helps.*

idiot, blödſinnig
gained her living, erwarb ſich ihren Lebensunterhalt.
and she. Say, *therefore she*
employer, Arbeitgeber
rich=valuable, koſtbar
for days, tagelang
on...errand, irgend einen häuslichen Auftrag zu beſorgen
occupied, beſchäftigt (mit)
to cut (i.e. *in pieces*), zerſchneiden
about it, daran
to take (i.e. *occupy, claim*), in Anſpruch nehmen
to do mischief, Schaden anrichten
to pay for, wieder gut machen

CXIV.—A Dreadful Mistake.

A soldier who was recovering from a wound was going home to his father's [house] on sick-leave. He had been repeatedly urged not to go in advance of the escort accompanying the diligence, but at the first glimpse of his village-home he had not been able to wait, and had risked the journey alone. A labourer working on the road, seeing him come, seized a gun which was hidden in a hedge, took aim, shot him through the head, and then began to rifle the corpse. The report having been heard, the escort accompanying the diligence galloped up, and the peasant fled with the knapsack and a portfolio in which there was a travelling pass. As neither he nor his wife knew how to read, they begged a neighbour to communicate to them the contents of the paper, and [they] found that the dead man was their son. The

mother killed herself with a knife, and the father gave himself up to justice.—*Life of Victor Hugo.*

on sick-leave, krankheitshalber auf Urlaub
he had been, etc., man hatte in ihn gedrungen
to go in advance of, vorausgehen (dat.)
escort, Bedeckung
glimpse, der Anblick
had risked, hatte zu machen gewagt
working, der...beschäftigt war
to take aim, zielen
to rifle the corpse, den Toten zu plündern
Say, *Now the escort*, etc., *galloped up* (heransprengen), *when they*, etc. (als sie den Schuß fallen hörte)
knapsack, der Ranzen
portfolio, Brieftasche
in which, etc., die einen Reisepaß enthielt
knew how to, konnte
to find (i.e. *learn*), erfahren
killed. See § 134, erstechen
gave, etc., lieferte sich dem Gerichte ab

CXV.—Examining the Ruins.

Mr. Haredale tied his horse to the trunk of a tree, and, grasping his companion's arm, stole softly along the footpath, and into what had been the garden of his house. He stopped for an instant to look upon its smoking walls, and at the stars that shone through roof and floor upon the heap of crumbling ashes. Solomon glanced timidly in his face, but his lips were tightly pressed together, a resolute [and] stern expression sat upon his brow, and not a tear, or look, or gesture indicating grief escaped him. He drew his sword; felt [for] a moment in his breast, as though he carried other arms about him; then grasping Solomon by the wrist again, went with [a] cautious step all round the house. He looked into every doorway and gap in the wall; retraced his steps at every rustling of [the air among] the leaves; and searched in every shadowed nook with outstretched hands.—*Dickens.*

trunk of a tree. See § 129
grasping, etc., ergriff seinen Begleiter am Arme
softly, sachte
along, am...entlang
into what, etc., in den Platz der früher...bildete
to look upon, betrachten

to shine (down), herabſcheinen
the heap...ashes, den zerfallenden Aſchenhaufen
sat, ruhte
in his breast, an der Bruſt
to grasp, faſſen
wrist, Hand
cautious, bedächtig
all...house, um das ganze H. herum
doorway, Thüre
gap in the wall, Mauerlücke
retraced his steps, ging zurück
rustling, das Rauſchen
shadowed nook, ſchattiger Winkel

CXVI.—An Ancient Rose-tree.

In the crypt of the Cathedral of Hildesheim grows a wild rose-tree, said to be a thousand years old; whereas [it is] the root only, not the stem, [which] is eight centuries old, according to accurate information derived by Humboldt from ancient and trustworthy documents. A legend connects the rose-tree with a vow made by the founder of the Cathedral, Ludwig the Pious; and a document of the eleventh century states that "when Bishop Hezilo rebuilt the Cathedral, [which had been] burnt down, he enclosed the roots of the rose-tree with a vault, which still exists, raised upon this vault the crypt, which was reconstructed in 1061, and spread out the branches of the rose-tree upon the walls."—*Timbs.*

crypt, die Krypte
rose-tree, der Roſenſtrauch
whereas, etc. Say, *whereas, according . . . documents, only the root*, etc.
accurate information, genaue Nachrichten (pl.)
derived, etc. Say, *which H. had derived*, (ſchöpfen aus)
a legend connects, etc., nach der Sage hängt der R. zuſammen
to state, angeben
to exist, beſtehen
to raise, erbauen
to reconstruct, wieder herſtellen

CXVII.—Perseverance of an Ant.

A gentleman of Cambridge one day observed an ant dragging along what, with respect to the creature's strength, might be denominated a log of timber. Others were severally employed, each in its own way. Presently the ant

in question came to an ascent where the weight of the wood seemed for a while to overpower him: he did not remain long perplexed with it; for three or four others, observing his dilemma, came behind and pushed it up. As soon, however, as he had got it on level ground, they left it to his care, and went to their own work. The piece he was drawing happened to be considerably thicker at one end than the other; this soon threw him into a fresh difficulty: he unluckily dragged it between two bits of wood. After several fruitless efforts, finding it would not go through, he adopted the only mode that even a man in similar circumstances would have taken: he came behind it, pulled it back again and turned it on its edge; when, running again to the other end, it passed through without the least difficulty.—*Chambers's Miscellany.*

observed, ſah. Say, *saw something that*
dragged along (einherſchleppen) *by*, etc.
with respect to, im Verhältnis zu
log of timber, der Baumſtamm
severally, beſonders
in...way, nach ſeiner Art
in question, betreffend
ascent (*eminence*), Erhöhung
ascent (*the action*), Beſteigung
for a while, eine Zeit lang
did...perplexed, ließ ſich nicht beunruhigen
behind, von rückwärts
got, gebracht
to leave to the care, überlaſſen
happened to be. Say, *was by chance* (zufällig)
thick, ſtark
threw him into. Say, *offered*, darbot
effort, der Verſuch
to go through, durchgehen
to adopt, ergreifen
to take. Here, annehmen
when, etc. Say, *now he ran*
it passed through, und zog es durch
difficulty, Mühe

CXVIII.—True to Death.

There was one heart whose anguish [it] would be impossible to describe. In happier days and fairer fortunes he had won the affections of a beautiful and interesting girl, the daughter of a late celebrated Irish barrister. She loved him with the disinterested fervour of a woman's first and early love. When every worldly maxim arrayed itself against him;

when blasted in fortune; when disgrace and danger darkened around his name, she loved him the more ardently for his very sufferings. If, then, his fate could awaken the sympathy even of his foes, what must have been the agony of her whose whole soul was occupied by his image! Let those tell who have had the portals of the tomb suddenly closed between them and the being they most loved on earth—who have sat on its threshold, as one shut out in a cold [and] lonely world, from whence all that was most lovely and loving had departed.—*Washington Irving.*

anguish, die Todesangſt. See § 58
in fairer fortunes, bei günſtigerem Glücke
to win the affections of, liebgewinnen (acc.)
interesting, einnehmend
fervour, die Inbrunſt
of a woman's, etc. Say, *of a woman who loves for the first time and early* (frühzeitig)
arrayed, etc., ſich ihm entgegenſtellte
blasted, als ſein Glück zerſtört war
darkened-around, befleckten (acc.)
ardent, zärtlich
for...sufferings, eben ſeiner Leiden wegen
then, nun
sympathy, das Mitleid
what, wie groß
was occupied, hing (an)
let...tell, nur die können es erzählen
Say, *to whom the portal* (Pforte sing.) *was closed*
the being, derjenige
to shut-out, hinausjagen
all that, etc., alles Liebliche und Liebende
to depart, entweichen

CXIX.—Cross-Examination.

Alexander began to make inquiries of different persons whom he had appointed to attend him for that purpose. Among these was a man, who, having discharged some timber from a barque in the river, had remained on board the vessel to watch it. On being interrogated whether he had seen any one thrown into the river on the preceding night, he replied that he saw two men on foot, who came down the street, and looked diligently about to observe whether any person was passing; that, seeing no one, they returned, and [a] short time afterwards two others came and looked round in the

same manner as the former. No persons still appearing, they gave a sign to their companions, when a man came, [mounted] on a white horse, having behind him a dead body, the head and arms of which hung on one side of the horse, and the feet on the other.—*Gilbert.*

to make inquiries. See § 133
of, bei
appointed to attend, beſchieden
to discharge, abladen
on board, an Bord (gen.)
on the preceding, in der vorigen
to look about, ſich umſehen
no...still, noch niemand
to give a sign, ein Zeichen machen
white-horse, der Schimmel
to hang. Here, herabhangen

CXX.—Inconsistent Opinions.

It was curious that this speech should make me uncomfortable, but I think it did. I know it did. It made me for some part of that night quite uncomfortable. I was so ashamed of my folly, that I did not like to confess it even to Ada; and that made me more uncomfortable still. I would have given anything not to have been so much in the bright old lady's confidence, if I could have possibly declined it. It gave me the most inconsistent opinions of her. At one time I thought she was a story-teller, and at another time that she was the pink of truth. Now I suspected that she was very cunning; next moment I believed her honest Welsh heart to be perfectly innocent and simple. And, after all, what did it matter to me, and why did it matter to me?—*Dickens.*

to make uncomfortable, beunruhigen
I think it did, ich glaube daß dies der Fall war
I-know-it-did, gewiß, which insert in former sentence.
some...night, während eines Teils der Nacht
to confess, eingeſtehen
and that. See § 121
anything, alles. Supply dafür
in the confidence, ein Vertrauter
possibly, möglicherweiſe
to decline, abſchlagen
it gave, etc., infolge deſſen bin ich ſehr verſchiedener Meinung über ſie geweſen
I thought she was, ich hielt ſie für
the pink of truth, die Wahrheit ſelbſt
I believed to be, ich hielt...für
Welsh, wälſch
simple, unbefangen
what...me? was kümmerte mich das?

CXXI.—Mary and Elizabeth.

Mary Stuart replied [that] she could take no step of so great consequence without a certainty to rely upon; she bade him tell Elizabeth that the proposal was sudden—she could give no answer without longer thought; she had no objection to Lord Robert's person—but the match was unequal; commissioners on both sides might meet to consider it; more she could not say. She left Randolph with an impression that she had spoken as she felt, and Maitland bade him not be discouraged. If Elizabeth would pay the price, she might obtain what she wished. . . . Elizabeth, either satisfied from Randolph's report that the Queen of Scots was on the way to compliance, or determined to leave her nothing to complain of, at once gave a marked evidence that on her part she would adhere to her engagement.—*Froude.*

consequence. Here, Wichtigkeit
without...upon, ohne ſich auf etwas Beſtimmtes zu verlaſſen
sudden, unerwartet. Plötzlich is not used predicatively
thought=reflection, Überlegung
I have no objection to, ich habe nichts gegen
match, die Heirat
commissioner. Use the adj. bevollmächtigt
meet...it, zuſammentreten und über die Sache beratſchlagen
with an impression, unter dem Eindrucke
Scots, die Schotten
on...compliance, auf dem Wege der Einwilligung
to leave...of, ihr keine Urſache zum Klagen zu geben
gave...evidence, legte den unverkennbaren Beweis ab
on her part, ihres Teils
to adhere, bleiben
engagement, der Beſchluß

CXXII.—Words and Deeds.

It was a custom introduced by this prince and his ministry, that after the court had decreed any cruel execution, either to gratify the monarch's resentment, or the malice of a favourite, the Emperor always made a speech to his whole

council, expressing his great lenity and tenderness, as qualities known and confessed by all the world. This speech was immediately published throughout the kingdom; nor did anything terrify the people so much as those encomiums on his majesty's mercy; because it was observed that the more these praises were enlarged and insisted on, the more inhuman was the punishment, and the more innocent the sufferer. Yet, as to myself, I must confess, [having] never [been] designed for a courtier, either by birth or education, I was so ill a judge of things, that I could not discover the lenity and favour of this sentence, but conceived it (perhaps erroneously) to be rather rigorous than gentle.—*Swift.*

court, Gerichtshof
to decree, beſchließen
to (*his whole*, etc.), vor
to make a speech, eine Rede halten
expressing, worin er ausdrückte
tenderness, Güte
qualities, etc. Say, *the qualities*, and use the attrib. construction. See § 51
confessed, zugeſtanden
throughout the, im ganzen R.
so much (with a verb), ſo ſehr
on (*his majesty's*), über
it was observed, man hat bemerkt
to enlarge, erhöhen
to insist upon, betonen
sufferer. Use the adj. leidend
as to myself, was mich anbetrifft
designed, beſtimmt
I was...things, ich beurteilte derlei Sachen ſo ſchlecht
favour, Gnade
sentence, der Urteilſpruch
conceived it to be, hielt es für
rather, eher

CXXIII.—The Gordon Riots.

It was now night, and as they came nearer to the city, they had dismal confirmation of this intelligence in three great fires, all close together, which burnt fiercely, and were gloomily reflected in the sky. Arriving in the immediate suburbs, they found that almost every house had chalked upon its door, in large characters, "No Popery," that the shops were shut, and that alarm and anxiety were depicted in every face they passed. Noting these things with a degree

of apprehension which neither of the three cared to impart, in its full extent, to his companions, they came to a turnpike gate [which was] shut. They were passing through the turnstile on the path, when a horseman rode up from London at a hard gallop, and called to the toll-keeper, in a voice of great agitation, to open quickly in the name of God.

Dickens.

dismal, die traurige
in (*three*), an
all...fiercely, die ganz dicht bei einander heftig brannten
suburbs. Here, Nachbarſchaft der Stadt
almost every, etc. Say, *that almost in every house was written*
characters, Buchſtaben
anxiety, Beſorgnis
to depict, abſpiegeln
to pass. Here, antreffen (*to meet with*)
these things, dies alles
to care to, wollen
passing through, etc., ſie gingen am Drehkreuz...durch
to ride up at a hard gallop, herbeiſprengen
in...agitation, in höchſt aufgeregtem Tone
to call-to, zurufen (dat.)
quickly, ſofort

CXXIV.—His looks belied him.

I remember his face indistinctly as it was then. I remember it far better as it was twenty years after. Yet I must try to recall it for you as well as I can, for we shall have much to do with this man before the end. As the light from the candles fell upon his figure while he stood in the doorway, any man or woman who saw it would have exclaimed immediately, "What a handsome fellow!" and with justice; for if perfectly regular features, a splendid red and brown complexion, faultless white teeth, and the finest head of curling black hair I ever saw, could make him handsome, handsome he was without doubt. And yet the more you looked at him, the more inclined you felt to pick a quarrel with him. The thin lips, the everlasting smile, the quick suspicious glance, so rapidly shot out [from] under the over-

hanging eyebrows, and as quickly withdrawn, were fearfully repulsive.—*H. Kingsley.*

to recall, in's Gedächtnis zurückzurufen
as I can. Say, *as possible*
end. Supply, *of the story*
to do. Here, ſchaffen
figure. Say, *face*, Geſicht
in the doorway, an der Thüre
who saw it, beim Anblick
faultless. Use adverb.
head of curling hair, Krauskopf
you is indefinite, man
to feel inclined, geneigt ſein
to pick (*a quarrel*), anfangen
smile, das Lächeln
shot-out, hervorbrechend
withdrawn, vorübergehend

CXXV.—Gains not always advantageous.

When a barbarian horde of Huns or Visigoths or Tartars, hurrying from a land where gold was rare, and riches of all kinds inaccessible, came down upon a fertile country, paid no expenses as they went along (having never heard of [such a thing as] a military chest), sacked flourishing cities, and returned to their barbarian homes enriched with spoil of all kinds, there was at least an appearance of success, as far as spoil was concerned. The barbarian, when he displayed to his astonished wife and children cups of gold and dishes of silver, and when he decked out his beloved with precious stones, seemed to have gained something by his foray. I say "seemed," because perhaps it would have been better even for him to have stayed at home and cultivated his land or looked after his cattle.—*Helps.*

barbarian horde, Barbarhorde
Hun, Hunne; *Visigoth*, Weſtgote; *Tartar*, Tartar (pl. -en)
to hurry-from, eiligſt verlaſſen
riches, etc. Say, *all kinds of riches*
to come down on, einfallen in
as...along, auf ihrem Zuge
expenses, i.e. *war-expenses.* See § 136
military chest, Kriegskaſſe
barbarian homes, Barbarenheimat
as...concerned, was...anbetrifft
there was an appearance, es hatte den Anſchein
cup. See § 135
to display, vorlegen
precious stone, Edelſtein
to have stayed. Say, *if he had stayed at-home* (daheim), and use the inverted form of a conditional sentence.

CXXVI.—Gulliver at Lilliput.

It seems that upon the first moment I was discovered sleeping on the ground, after my landing, the emperor had early notice of it by an express; and determined, in council, that I should be tied in the manner I have related (which was done in the night while I slept); that plenty of meat and drink should be sent me, and a machine prepared to carry me to the capital city. This resolution, perhaps, may appear very bold and dangerous, and I am confident would not be imitated by any prince in Europe on the like occasion. However, in my opinion, it was extremely prudent, as well as generous; for, supposing these people had endeavoured to kill me with their spears and arrows, while I was asleep, I should certainly have awaked with the first sense of smart, which might so far have roused my rage and strength, as to enable me to break the strings wherewith I was tied.—*Swift.*

it seems. See § 102. Put after auxiliary of principal sentence
upon, in
I was discovered, man fand mich
the emperor had, etc., es wurde dem Kaiſer zeitig berichtet
express, der Eilbote
in council, in der Verſammlung
in the manner, in der Weiſe wie
to be done, geſchehen (*to happen*)
plenty...drink, genug zu eſſen und zu trinken
should be sent. See § 111
confident, i.e. *convinced*, überzeugt
would be imitated. Change the sentence into the active.
on the like, bei einer ähnlichen
in, nach
as well as. Say, *and*
while...asleep, im Schlafe
on...sense, beim erſten Gefühle
to awake, erwachen (neut. verb)
which so far, was inſofern
to rouse, erregen
to break, zerreißen

CXXVII.—The Spread of the Great Fire.

The great fire of London broke out on the 2d of September 1666. The progress of the flames was inconceivably rapid; indeed, in addition to the high wind which prevailed, a variety of circumstances combined to increase the calamity,

and to add to the horror of the scene. Not only were the thoroughfares in the neighbourhood extremely narrow, but the houses were chiefly composed of wood and plaster, and many of them had thatched roofs. In consequence, moreover, of an extraordinary drought which had prevailed during the last month, there was a very scanty supply of water, and already the timbers of the houses were half scorched by the heat of the sun. The suddenness, too, of the catastrophe, the furious rapidity with which the fire extended itself, and the awful sublimity of the scene, appear to have rendered the populace utterly helpless.—*Jesse.*

fire (*conflagration*), die Feuersbrunſt
progress. Use pl.
in addition to, außer
variety (=*number*, *lot*), die Menge
to combine, beitragen (*to contribute*)
horror, das Grauenvolle
thoroughfare, Straße
plaster, der Mörtel
thatched roofs. Say, *were covered with straw*
in consequence...water. Say, *in addition to this* (dazu kam daß), *the supply of water* (der Waſſervorrat), etc., *was very scanty* (knapp)
timbers, das Holzwerk. Use sing.
heat of the sun. Use a compound noun.
suddenness, das plötzliche Eintreten
the furious...extended. Say, *the uncommonly rapid spread of the fire*
to render, machen

CXXVIII.—Trouble soon forgotten.

When the song was over Esmond entered the room, where he knew several of the gentlemen present, [and] there sat my young lord, having taken off his cuirass, his waistcoat open, his face flushed, his long yellow hair hanging over his shoulders, drinking with the rest; the youngest, gayest, handsomest there. As soon as he saw Esmond, he clapped down his glass, and running towards his friend, put both

arms round him and embraced him. The other's voice trembled with joy as he greeted the lad; he had thought but now as he stood in the courtyard under the clear[-shining] moonlight: "What a scene of murder is here within a mile of us; what hundreds and thousands have faced danger to-day; and here are these lads singing over their cups, and the same moon that is shining over yonder is looking down on Walcote [very] likely!"—*Thackeray.*

over, zu Ende
present (*of place*), anweſend
to take off, ablegen
flushed, hochrot
to hang (*down*), herabhängen
to drink (*in company*), zechen
there. Say, *of all*, von allen
to clap down, ſchnell niederſetzen
to run towards, zulaufen auf
put...him. Say, *embraced* (umſchlingen) *him with*
to embrace=to kiss
but now, kurz vorher
scene of murder, Mordſcene
within, im Bereich
to face, Trotz bieten
over, bei
and the same. Say, *whilst the same*

CXXIX.—Vicarious Punishment.

Very soon after Edward the Sixth's accession to the throne, he was persuaded by one of his playfellows that swearing was suitable to the dignity of a crowned head, probably calling to his recollection, as a case in point, how much the late King, his father, was addicted to that practice. So on every opposition to his royal will, the juvenile monarch startled his attendants and companions by the utterance of thundering oaths and angry expletives. When required by his preceptors to explain how he had acquired such sinful and profane language, he confessed the truth, and the culprit being sent for, received a severe whipping in his majesty's presence, who was duly admonished by his preceptor that he

deserved a similar infliction as the punishment of the offence of which he had been guilty.—*Strickland.*

accession to the throne, Thronbeſteigung
I am persuaded, es wird mir eingeredet
swearing. Use the verbal noun. Schwören, is *to take an oath*, *to protest that a thing is true*; fluchen, *to curse and swear*
suitable, angemeſſen
to call to recollection, in's Gedächtnis zurückrufen
as...point, als Beiſpiel
late, verſtorben
to be addicted, nachhangen
on...every opposition. Say, *when one opposed*
utterance, das Ausſtoßen
expletive, das Schimpfwort
to require, i.e. *to call upon*, auffordern
to acquire, ſich aneignen
and the culprit. Say, *one sent for the culprit* (der Schuldige), *who received a whipping*, tüchtig durchgeprügelt wurde
infliction, Zurechtweiſung
as the punishment of, als Strafe für

CXXX.—Even Pleasure is a Labour.

Over all this various [kind of] work there come weariness, numbness, and a sense of its inanity: the wheels of life drag heavily: and the man, as he lies down to rest, thinks with a sigh that he has done nothing to-day better, or more to the purpose, than he did yesterday, and that to-morrow's occupations will be even as to-day's. There is quite as much vanity and folly in men's most serious work as in their lightest play and most trivial pleasures. And as for these pleasures, they may be disposed of in a single sentence by saying, as we can with truth, that even in the most civilised nations men contrive to make their pleasures as dull, longsome, and laborious as any part of their daily task-work.—*Helps.*

over, bei
work. Use plural
there come, überkommt einen
drag heavily, bewegen ſich mühſam fort
lies...rest, ſich zur Ruhe legen
to the purpose, zweckmäßig
even as, ſo wie
to-morrow's, der morgige; *to-day's*, der heutige
light, leichtſinnig
as for, was...anbetrifft (i.e. *what concerns*)
to dispose-of, abfertigen
that...contrive. Say, *that even the most civilised nations contrive* (es dahin bringen)
task-work, Beſchäftigung

CXXXI.—A Letter of Reproach.

Maddened by the pangs of separation, and not unrightly considering that Mrs. Esmond was the prime cause of the greatest grief and misery which had ever befallen one in the world, I wrote [home] to Virginia a letter, which might have been more temperate, it is true, but in which I endeavoured to maintain the extremest respect and reticence. I said I did not know by what motives she had been influenced, but that I held her answerable for the misery of my future life, which she had chosen wilfully to mar and render wretched. Madam Esmond replied to me in a letter of very great dignity. She uttered not a single reproach or hard word, but coldly gave me to understand that [it was] before that awful tribunal of God she had referred the case between us, and asked for counsel; that, in respect of her own conduct, as a mother, she was ready, in all humility, to face it.—*Thackeray.*

maddened, rasend
unrightly, mit Unrecht
considering. Say, *thinking*
prime cause, die Hauptursache
to befall, zustoßen
it is true, zwar
to maintain, bewahren
to hold answerable for, zuschreiben (dat.)
chosen...mar. Say, *intentionally marred* (zerstören)
dignity, der Anstand
hard, bitter
to refer, verweisen
the case between us, unsere Angelegenheit
in respect, in betreff
to face, Rede stehen (lit. *to submit to questioning*)

CXXXII.—Egotism in Authors.

There can be no doubt that this remarkable man owed the vast influence which he exercised over his contemporaries at least as much to his gloomy egotism as to the real power of his poetry. We never could [very] clearly understand how it is that egotism, so unpopular in conversation, should be so popular in writing; or how it is that men who affect in their

compositions qualities and feelings which they have not, impose so much more easily on their contemporaries than on posterity. The interest which the loves of Petrarch excited in his [own] time, and the pitying fondness with which half Europe looked upon Rousseau, are well known. To readers of our age the love of Petrarch seems to have been of that kind which breaks no hearts, and the sufferings of Rousseau to have deserved laughter rather than pity.—*Macaulay.*

there...doubt, es kann keinem Zweifel unterliegen
at least, gerade
to owe (i.e. *to have to thank for*), verdanken
how it is, wie es kommt
so unpopular in conversation, der ja im Gespräch so mißfällt
men. Define more accurately.
composition, Dichtung
to affect = lay claim to, Anspruch machen auf
loves, Liebesangelegenheiten
Petrarch, Petrarca
in (*time*), zu
pitying fondness, sympathische Vorliebe
of our age, der Jetztzeit
to have deserved. Say, *were worthy*, to avoid tautology.
rather, eher
laughter, das Lachen

CXXXIII.—The Coronation of Charles the Great.

On Christmas Day as the King (Charles the Great) assisted at mass in St. Peter's Church, in the midst of the ecclesiastical ceremonies, and while he was on his knees before the altar, the Supreme Pontiff advanced and put an imperial crown upon his head. As soon as the people perceived it, they cried, "Long life and victory to Charles Augustus, crowned by the hand of God! Long live the great and pious Emperor of the Romans!" The Pope then conducted him to a magnificent throne, which had been prepared for the occasion; and as soon as he was seated, paid him those honours which his predecessors had been accustomed to pay to the Roman Emperors, declaring that, instead of bearing the title of

Patrician, he should henceforth be styled Emperor and Augustus.—*Russell.*

St. Peter's Church, die Peters-kirche
to assist-at (i.e. *be present*), bei-wohnen (dat.)
Insert *the Supreme P. advanced* before *in the midst* so as to divide the adverbial sentences.
was on his knees, lag auf den Knieen
to prepare, herrichten
as soon...seated. Say, *after he had seated himself upon it.*
to pay, erweisen
had been accustomed. Use imperf. of pflegen.
title of Patrician, der Patricier-Titel

CXXXIV.—Causes of Irish Distress.

I am firmly convinced that from the year 1806 down to the present time, a year has not passed in which the Government have not been called on to give assistance to relieve the poverty and distress which prevailed in Ireland, and owing to circumstances over which no human power could have any control. One of the circumstances which has most frequently led to this lamentable state of things, has been the failure or delay of the potato crops, and there have been [known] times when two, three, and even [as many as] four months have intervened before these crops, which are used as a subsistence by the people, could be brought into the market; and such are the social relations of that country, that the people have no means of coming to market to purchase like the people of England.—*Duke of Wellington.*

present. See notes to Ex. 1.
in which...not, ohne daß
to give assistance, etc. The two infinitives with zu would clash, if literally translated. Say, *to remove* (beseitigen) *by their assistance.*
and owing to. Say, *and that* (zwar) *under circumstances*
to have control=ward off, verhüten
state of things, die Sachlage
failure, der Mißwachs
delay, Verspätung
crops. Use sing.
intervene=elapse, verstreichen
to be used. Dienen is simpler than gebraucht werden.
to bring into the market, zu Markte führen
such, so beschaffen
to purchase, to make purchases

CXXXV.—Indians and their Graves.

The Indians are remarkable for the reverence which they entertain for the sepulchres of their kindred. Tribes that have passed generations exiled from the abodes of their ancestors, when by chance they have been travelling in the vicinity, have been known to turn aside from the highway, and, guided by wonderfully accurate tradition, have crossed the country for miles to some tumulus, buried perhaps in woods, where the bones of their tribes were anciently deposited, and there have passed hours in silent meditation. Influenced by this sublime and holy feeling, the Sachem, whose mother's tomb had been violated, gathered his men together, and addressed them in a beautifully simple and pathetic harangue; a curious specimen of Indian eloquence, and an affecting instance of filial piety in a savage.—*Washington Irving.*

to be remarkable for, ſich auszeichnen durch
to entertain, hegen
tribes have been known, von Volksſtämmen erzählt man
have passed generations. Say, *have lived* (leben) *during several generations.*
to have turned aside, daß ſie ſich...abgewandt
tradition, Überlieferungen, pl.
for miles, meilenweit
to cross the country, die Gegend durchwandern
bones. Knochen would be too literal for the style. Say, *remains*, Überreſte
anciently, früher
passed hours, ſtundenlang gebetet
feeling, Geſinnungen, pl.
Sachem, Häuptling
to violate, entehren
addressed, etc. Say, *to* (an) *whom he addressed* (richten) *a beautiful*, etc.
pathetic, feierlich
affecting, rührend
in (*a savage*), bei

CXXXVI.—The Siege of Zaragoza.

On the night of the second of August, and on the following day, the French bombarded the city of Zaragoza from their batteries opposite the gate of the Carmen. A foundling

hospital, [which was] now filled with [the] sick and wounded, took fire, and was rapidly consumed. During this scene of horror the most intrepid exertions were made to rescue those helpless sufferers from the flames. No person thought of his own property or individual concerns, but every one hastened thither. The women were eminently conspicuous by their exertions, regardless of the shot and shells which fell about them, and braving the flames of the building. It has often been remarked, that the wickedness of women exceeds that of the other sex; but for the same reason, when circumstances, forcing them out of the sphere of their ordinary nature, compel them to exercise manly virtues, they display them in the highest degree.—*Southey.*

opposite, gegenüber aufgeſtellt
gate, etc., das Carmen-Thor
to fill, anfüllen
took fire, fing Feuer
to be-consumed, verbrennen
scene of, etc., die Schreckensſcene
sufferer, der Leidende
to rescue from, retten aus
were ... conspicuous, zeichneten ſich beſonders...aus
shot, Kugeln, pl.
about them, um ſie her
to brave, Trotz bieten (dat.)
it...remarked, man hat oft die Bemerkung gemacht
Say, *when they are compelled by circumstances, which bring them out of the usual sphere* (der Kreis) *of their nature* (Menſchennatur), *to exercise manly virtues, these stand-forth* (hervortreten) *in a high degree* (das Maß).

CXXXVII.—The Abuses of the Slave Trade.

Charles the Fifth had watched over the interests of the Indians, as soon as he became awake to their sufferings, with a father's anxiety. Indian slavery in the Spanish dominions was prohibited for ever; but that the colonists might not be left without labourers, and those splendid countries relapse into a wilderness, they were allowed to import negroes from Africa, whom, as expensive servants, it would be their interest

to preserve. The Indians had cost them nothing; the Indians had been seized by force, chained in the mines or lashed into the fields; if millions perished, there were millions more to recruit the gangs. The owner of a negro whom he had bought, and bought dear, would have the same interest in him as in his horse or his cow.—*Froude.*

Say, *as soon as Charles V. had become awake to the sufferings of the Indians, he watched over their interests with the care of a father.*
to become-awake-to, wahrnehmen (acc.)
to watch, wachen
slavery, der Sklavenhandel
in...dominions, auf spanischem Gebiete
to be left, bleiben
to import, einführen
it...interest, es würde ihnen zum Vorteil gereichen
to chain, anketten
mine, das Bergwerk
to lash, mit Peitschenhieben treiben
to recruit, ergänzen
gang, die Schar
the owner, etc. Say, *in* (an) *a negro...the owner would have*, etc.
and bought dear, und zwar teuer bezahlt
interest. Here, der Anteil

CXXXVIII.—Lord Brougham on Reform.

Among the awful considerations that now bow down my mind, there is one which stands pre-eminent above the rest. You are the highest judicature in the realm; you sit here as judges, and decide all causes, civil and criminal, without appeal. It is a judge's first duty never to pronounce sentence, in the most trifling case, without hearing. Will you make this the exception? Are you really prepared to determine, but not to hear, the mighty cause upon which a nation's hopes and fears hang? You are. Then beware of your decision! Rouse not, I beseech you, a peace-loving, but a resolute people; alienate not from your body the affections

of a whole empire. As your friend, as the friend of my order, as the friend of my country, as the faithful servant of my Sovereign, I counsel you to assist with your utmost efforts in preserving the peace, and upholding and perpetuating the Constitution.—*Lord Brougham.*

awful, ernſt
my mind, mich
to bow down, niederbeugen
stands...above, hat den Vorrang vor
judicature, der Gerichtshof
to sit (i.e. *preside*), vorſitzen
causes, etc., alle Civil- und Kriminal-Prozeſſe
appeal, Appellation
to pronounce, ein Urteil ſprechen
hearing, Verhör
this the, etc. Say, *an exception*
prepared, bereit
to hang upon, abhängen von
determine, i.e. *decide*
but not, etc., ohne zu verhören
you are. See § 23
to rouse, reizen
peace-loving, friedliebendes
to alienate, abwendig machen
body, order, der Stand
utmost efforts, ganze Kraft
Say, *to promote the preservation* (Erhaltung), *and to uphold*, etc.

CXXXIX.—The Advantages of Reading.

Reading can be considered as a mere amusement only by the most vulgar or the most frivolous part of mankind. Every one whom natural good sense and a liberal education have qualified to form a judgment upon the subject, will acknowledge that it is capable of being applied to an endless variety of useful purposes. This is, indeed, sufficiently evident, without any studied proof, from the nature of the thing. For what is reading but a method of conferring with men who in every age have been most distinguished by their genius and learning, of becoming acquainted with the result of their mature reflections, and of contemplating at leisure the finished productions of their inventive powers? From such an intercourse, conducted with [a] moderate [share of]

caution and judgment, it must be impossible not to derive innumerable advantages.—*Enfield.*

vulgar, gemein
part of mankind, Menſchen, pl.
natural good-sense, ein natürlicher Verſtand
liberal, weitläufig
to qualify, befähigen
to form, ausſprechen
upon the subject, darüber
it is capable, es läßt ſich
variety, die Anzahl
evident, klar
studied, künſtlich
from the nature, etc., der Natur der Sache nach
to confer, umgehen
age, das Zeitalter
reflections, Überlegung. Use sing.
at leisure, mit Muße
productions, Produkte
inventive powers, Erfindungskraft
judgment, Urteilskraft
to derive, erlangen

CXL.—A Letter from Lord Byron.

I have received your letter. I need not say that the extract which it contains has affected me, because it would imply a want of all feeling to have read it with indifference. Though I am not quite sure that it was intended by the writer for me, yet the date, the place where it was written, with some other circumstances that you mention, render the allusion probable. But for whomsoever it was meant, I have read it with all the pleasure which can arise from so melancholy a topic. I say *pleasure*, because your brief and simple picture of the life and demeanour of the excellent person, whom I trust you will again meet, cannot be contemplated without the admiration due to her virtues and her pure and unpretending piety.—*Byron.*

which it contains, contained therein
to affect, rühren
want of, der Mangel an
to imply, andeuten
writer, Verfaſſer
intended, beſtimmt (beabſichtigen is intrans. only)
to render, machen
allusion, Anſpielung
which...topic, welches ein ſo trauriges Thema mit ſich bringen kann
picture, Schilderung
life, Lebensweiſe
person, Dame
I trust. See § 104
to meet, zuſammenkommen mit
cannot be contemplated (betrachten). See § 111
due (ſchuldige) *to her virtues*, etc. Use the attrib. construction. See § 51
pure, unbefleckt
unpretending, anſpruchslos.

CXLI.—Shakespeare's House at Stratford.

In its present state, Shakespeare's house, separated as it has been from the adjoining buildings, and forming now the only antique-looking building in the street, at once attracts the eye of the visitor. It is one of those old edifices which are still frequently to be seen throughout Warwickshire, composed of a frame-work of timber, formed in squares, with the intervening compartments filled up with mud and plaster. Behind is what may be termed a Shakesperean garden, [being] planted with all the flowers to which the poet has alluded in his dramas. No one now lives in the edifice; but a lady-custodian, who shows the premises, resides in a neighbouring house, entered from the garden. It may here be stated that, to secure as far as possible the preservation of the house in which Shakespeare was born, no fire or candle is allowed in the building.—*Chambers's Journal.*

present (*of time*), jetzig
separated, etc., da es nun...getrennt ist
antique-looking, altertümlich aussehend
to attract, fesseln
eye, der Blick
it is one of, es gehört zu
which ... seen, die ... angetroffen werden
composed...squares, indem es aus einem viereckigen Balkengerüste besteht
with the, etc. Rel. sent.—von welchen...sind
compartment, das Feld
what may be termed a, ein sogenannter
to allude to, Erwähnung thun (gen.)
lady-custodian, Aufseherin
who shows, etc., die einen im Hause herumführt
neighbouring, benachbart
entered, welches...zu erreichen ist
it may...stated, erwähnen wir hier der Thatsache
to secure, etc., um möglichst zu versichern

CXLII.—Nelson's Genius.

During the whole pursuit it had been Nelson's practice, whenever circumstances would permit, to have his captains on board the *Vanguard*, and explain to them his own ideas

of the different [and best] modes of attack, and such plans as he proposed to execute, on falling in with the enemy, whatever their situation might be. There is no possible position, it is said, which he did not take into calculation. His officers were thus [fully] acquainted with his principles of tactics: and such was his confidence in their abilities, that the only thing determined upon in case they should find the French at anchor, was for the ships to form as most convenient for their mutual support, and to anchor by the stern. "First gain the victory," he said, "and then make the best use of it you can." The moment he perceived the position of the French, that intuitive genius with which Nelson was endowed displayed itself.—*Southey.*

practice, der Grundſatz
would permit. Use imperf.
to have, zu verſammeln
his own ideas, ſeine Meinung über
to explain, i.e. *lay before*, vorlegen
on falling-in, wenn er...anträfe
their situation, die Lage des letzteren
there...said, es ſoll überhaupt keine Lage gegeben haben
to take, etc., in Erwägung ziehen
thus, auf dieſe Weiſe
to be acquainted, bekannt werden
should find. Use imperf.
at anchor, vor Anker liegen
for the ships...support, daß ſie auf die ihrer gegenſeitigen Unterſtützung angemeſſenſte Weiſe formieren
by the stern, am Steuer
make the best, etc., benutzt ihn dann auf's beſte
that...genius, die anſchauliche Geiſteskraft

CXLIII.—Speech of the Duke of Orleans on being appointed Regent in 1715.

His speech of thanks to the Parliament was at once cautious and seductive. He protested that he would employ the authority with which he had been invested, solely for the good of the State; he expressed a hope that all [who were] present would aid him with their advice when any question of difficulty arose; and he declared that he would

immediately apply himself to the task of reforming the Administration. To put an end to the calumnies which had charged him with the poisoning of the Duke of Burgundy, he pronounced a brief but brilliant eulogy on his memory, declaring that his premature death was an irreparable loss to France. He then averred that, in addition to the Council of Regency, he intended to institute councils of foreign affairs, of war, of the marine, etc.—*Taylor.*

his speech of thanks. Say, *the speech wherein he returned* (abſtatten) *his thanks*
with...invested. Say, *imparted to him*, erteilen
for the good, zum Wohle
a hope. Use def. art.
a question of difficulty. See § 138
to arise, auftauchen
to apply...task, ſich an die Arbeit machen
to charge with = *to accuse of*
to put an end, ein Ende machen
to pronounce. Here, halten
on his memory, zu ſeinem Andenken
to France, für Frankreich
to aver, anzeigen
in addition to, nebſt
Council of Regency, Regentſchafts-Rat
councils...affairs, einen Rat für die auswärtigen Angelegenheiten
he intended, etc., er wollte einſetzen

CXLIV.—The Word of a Queen.

Elizabeth then began again: "She held a balance in her hand" [she said]; "in the one scale was the sentence of outlawry pronounced against him by the Queen of Scots, in the other were the words which he had just spoken. But the word of a queen must outweigh the word of a subject in the mind of a sister sovereign, who was bound to show most favour to her own like and equal. The Earl had committed actions deserving grave reprehension; he had refused to appear when lawfully summoned; he had taken up arms, and had made a league with others like himself to levy war against his Sovereign. She had been told that he was afraid of being murdered, but if there had been a con-

spiracy against him, he should have produced the proofs of it in his Sovereign's presence."—*Froude.*

to begin (*to speak*), anheben
scale, die Schale
sentence of outlawry, das Verbannungs-Urteil
mind here = *opinion*, Meinung
to outweigh, überwiegen
to show most favour, die größte Gunst erzeigen
to her like and equal, Einem ihres Gleichen
grave reprehension, der strengste Tadel
when...summoned, nachdem er dazu gesetzmäßig aufgefordert wurde
to take up arms, zu den Waffen greifen
others like himself, seines Gleichen (used only in the gen.)
to make a league, ein Bündnis schließen
to levy, führen
of...murdered, vor seiner Ermordung
to produce, vorbringen

CXLV.—The Duc de Maine's Demands.

The Duc de Maine replied in a vigorous and manly speech. He said that he had not sought the powers conferred upon him by the late King; but that, as he had been intrusted with the education of the infant monarch, and consequently with the safety of his person, it would obviously be unfair to impose upon him so grave a responsibility unless it were accompanied by military and civil authority over the King's household. He demanded, therefore, that his powers should be defined with exactitude and precision, in order that his guardianship might not be a [mere] empty title and a vain appearance of authority. The justice and moderation of this speech made a profound impression upon the assembly.—*Taylor.*

vigorous, nachdrucksvoll
powers, Vollmacht. Use sing.
to confer, erteilen
he...intrusted with, etc. Say, *the education had been intrusted* (anvertrauen) *to him*
infant, jung
to impose-upon, auflegen (dat. and acc.)
obviously, offenbar, but durchaus would be better
to define, festsetzen
and a vain, etc., und den bloßen Anschein der Autorität hätte
The justice, etc. Say, *this most* (höchst) *just and moderate speech.*

CXLVI.—The King and the European States.

A military chief at the head of a valorous soldiery had during this time trampled on the rights and feelings of almost every people in Europe. The long-established barriers of independent states had been shifted or pulled down like hurdles, to make them fit the increasing or diminishing drove of cattle which it suited the caprices of the French ruler that they should contain. The inhabitants of such states, treated little better than [mere] cattle, had been seized, sold, bartered, given away. [It was] no marvel, then, that the conquerors became in the end the conquered; for the struggle was one which commenced by all the kings marching against one people, and concluded by every people marching against one warrior.—*Sir H. L. Bulwer.*

military chief, Kriegsführer
head, Spitze
soldiery, i.e. *soldiers*
to trample-on, unter Füßen treten
long, ſchon lange
to shift, ändern
to pull down, einreißen
to make them fit, damit ſie in Übereinſtimmung wären mit
drove of cattle, Viehherde
which...contain, die ſie nach den jeweiligen Launen des franzöſiſchen Herrſchers einſchließen ſollten
to give away, verſchenken
then, alſo
in the end, ſchließlich
was...commenced, fing damit an
concluded, endete damit
to march, ausziehen

CXLVII.—Mary Stuart's Defence.

In an autograph letter of passionate gratitude, Mary Stuart placed herself as it were under her sister's protection; she told her that in tracing the history of the late conspiracy she had found that the lords had intended to imprison her for life, and if England or France came to her assistance they had meant to kill her; she implored Elizabeth to shut her ears to the calumnies which they would spread against her, and with engaging frankness she begged that the past might be forgiven; she had experienced too deeply the ingratitude of those by whom she was surrounded to allow herself to be

tempted any more into dangerous enterprises; for her own part, she was resolved never to give offence to her good sister again.—*Froude.*

autograph, eigenhändig
as it were. See § 104
in tracing, etc., indem ſie, u.ſ.w.
to trace, verfolgen
to find, here = *to learn*, erfahren
to...life, ſie zu lebenslänglicher Gefängnisſtrafe verurteilen
came to her assistance, ihr zu Hülfe kämen
to mean to, wollen
to shut one's eyes, kein Gehör ſchenken
engaging, innig
the past, das Vergangene
to experience, empfinden
to allow. See § 77
any more, künftig
to allow...tempted, ſich verleiten laſſen zu
far...part, ihrerſeits

CXLVIII.—Bute's Incapacity.

Bute was inferior to George III., even in those qualities in which that prince was most deficient; greatly his inferior in vigour of understanding and energy of character. The one had a daring hardihood and self-relying inflexibility, which danger could not startle and the dread of responsibility could not appal; while Bute, who was timid by nature, united perseverance with pusillanimity; and, as a consequence, had the habit of duplicity. He was ignorant of men and ignorant of business, without sagacity or courage; so that it is difficult to express adequately his unfitness for the conduct of a party, or the management of the foreign relations and public affairs of his country. Had he been left to his own resources, he must have failed from the beginning.—*Bancroft.*

to be inferior, nachſtehen (dat.)
in which...deficient. Say, *which were most lacking* (mangeln) *to that prince*
greatly, im hohen Grade
vigour of understanding, Geiſteskraft
energy of character. See § 138
self-relying inflexibility, ſelbſtvertrauende Standhaftigkeit
startle, überraſchen
by nature, von Natur aus
as a consequence, infolgedeſſen
had...duplicity, ſich die Zweideutigkeit angeeignet hatte
he was without (*sagacity*), ihm fehlte...
party, die Partei
foreign, auswärtig
relation, Beziehung
left to (*his own resources*), angewieſen auf
he...failed, er wäre verunglückt

CXLIX.—Riches *versus* Poverty.

Every man is rich or poor, according to the proportion between his desires and enjoyments. Of riches, as of everything else, the hope is more than the enjoyment; while we consider them as the means to be used at some future time for the attainment of felicity, ardour after them secures us from weariness [of ourselves], but no sooner do we sit down to enjoy our acquisitions than we find them insufficient to fill up the vacuities of life. Nature makes us poor only when we want necessaries, but custom gives the name of poverty to the want of superfluities. It is the great privilege of poverty to be happy unenvied, to be healthy without physic, secure without a guard, and to obtain from the bounty of nature what the great and wealthy are compelled to procure by the help of art.—*Johnson.*

according to the proportion between, im Verhältnis zu
of (*riches*), bei...
else, ander, adj.
to be used, etc. Say, *which is necessary to the attainment of our future felicity*
ardour, das Streben
secures = *preserves*
sit down to enjoy, *give ourselves up to*, —hingeben
acquisitions. Erwerbung would be the action of acquiring. Use erworbene Güter.
vacuity, Lücke
necessities, das Notwendige. Use sing.
to want (i.e. *be without*), entbehren
superfluities, Überfluß. Use sing. because conceived in an abstract sense in German.
unenvied, *without envy*
a guard. Use the abstract Bewachung

CL.—Need for Prudence.

They were not long in reaching the barracks, for the officer who commanded the party was desirous to avoid rousing the people by the display of military force in the streets, and was humanely anxious to give as little opportunity as possible for any attempt at rescue; knowing that it must lead

to bloodshed and loss of life, and that if the civil authorities, by whom he was accompanied, empowered him to order his men to fire, many innocent persons would probably fall, whom curiosity and idleness had attracted [to the spot]. He therefore led the party briskly on, avoiding with [a] merciful prudence the more public and crowded thoroughfares, and pursuing those which he deemed least likely to be infested by disorderly persons. This wise proceeding not only enabled them to gain their quarters without any interruption, but completely baffled a body of rioters who had assembled in one of the main streets.—*Dickens.*

they were, etc., es dauerte nicht lange bis
who...party, befehlhabende (adj.)
by the display, durch die Entfaltung einer Kriegsmacht
to rouse, aufrühren
humanely anxious, menschenfreundlich genug
to give, etc. Say, *to further* (Vorschub leisten, dat.) *as little as possible all attempts-at-rescue* (der Rettungsversuch)
loss of life, der Menschenverlust
civil authorities, Behörden
to fall, umkommen
idleness, der Müßiggang
party, Truppenabteilung
on, vorwärts
merciful, ängstlich
more public, besuchteste
to pursue. Here, einschlagen
to deem, vermuten. See § 101
to infest, beunruhigen
quarters, das Quartier. Use sing.
interruption, Hinderniſſe, pl.
to baffle, täuschen
main street, Hauptstraße

CLI.—A Painter's Conceit.

A young painter had finished a beautiful picture which exceeded all expectations, so that even his master found very little fault with it. The artist himself was so delighted with it that he stood all day before it, and even discontinued his studies, believing he had reached the pinnacle of his art. How great then was his astonishment, when, rising one morning, he found that his master had defaced the whole

picture. In a rage he ran to him and asked for an explanation. "I have done it," said the latter, "after mature deliberation, for I perceived that in the picture you did not worship art, but only yourself. Take your brush and begin afresh. Yours was only a study, not a finished work of art." The young painter did so, and the result was his splendid painting, "The Sacrifice of Iphigenia." The painter's name was Timanthes.

CLII.—The Fatal Sisters.

In the eleventh century, Sigurd, Earl of the Orkney Islands, went with a fleet of ships, and a considerable body of troops, into Ireland, to the assistance of Sigtryg with the Silken Beard, who was then making war on his father-in-law Brian, king of Dublin. The Earl and all his forces were cut to pieces, and Sigtryg was in danger of a total defeat; but the enemy had a greater loss by the death of Brian, their king, who fell in the action. On Christmas Day, the day of the battle, a native of Caithness, in Scotland, saw, at a distance, a number of persons on horseback riding full speed towards a hill, and seeming to enter into it. Curiosity led him to follow them, till, looking through an opening in the rocks, he saw twelve gigantic figures, resembling women; they were all employed about a loom; and as they wove they sung a dreadful song, which when they had finished, they tore the web into twelve pieces, and, each taking her portion, galloped, six to the north, and as many to the south.—*Gray.*

CLIII.—Refuges on the Simplon.

About seven in the morning I got out and walked. In the grey of the morning I saw that the road was winding along the side of an immense mountain, with a deep ravine below, in which I heard water, and immense forests of firs above, in which the wind was making mournful music. We were just

then crossing a compact, strong-built bridge, over a gulf of eighty feet in depth. A few minutes afterwards we arrived at one of the houses of refuge which were placed at certain distances by the makers of the road, to give reception to travellers whose horses might be spent, or who, in bad weather, might be unable to proceed, from the accidents of water, snow, or falling stones.—*J. Scott.*

CLIV.—The Old Bailey.

Could the grey and gloomy walls of the Old Bailey speak, what fearful chronicles of crime, what tales of human suffering, could they not unfold! Within the area which they contain, how many virtuous patriots and self-devoted martyrs, how many ruthless murderers and desperate malefactors, have stood from time immemorial at its solemn bar of justice! How many cheeks have become blanched, how many hearts have palpitated, in that awful moment, when the ear of the prisoner is stretched forth to catch the purport of that verdict, on which depends either his restoration to all that life holds most dear, or his being condemned to perish before the inquisitive gaze of an assembled multitude, by an ignominious death.—*Jesse.*

CLV.—Gordon and the Mahdi.

It has been stated that the Mahdi was angry when he heard of General Gordon's death; but though he may have simulated such a feeling on account of the black troops, there is very little doubt, in my opinion, that, had he expressed the wish, Gordon would not have been killed. The presence of Gordon as a prisoner in his camp would have been a source of great danger to the Mahdi; for the black troops from Kordofan and Kartoum all loved and venerated Gordon, and many other influential men knew him to be a wonderfully good man. The want of discipline in the Mahdi's

camp made it dangerous for him to keep as a prisoner a man whom all the black troops liked better than himself, and in favour of whom a successful revolt might take place in his own camp.—*War Office Report.*

CLVI.—Switzerland.

Surrounded by some of the most powerful nations of Europe, Switzerland, a comparatively small country, has for ages maintained a singular degree of freedom and independence, and been distinguished for the civil liberty which its people generally enjoy. For these enviable distinctions it is allowed to have been greatly indebted to its physical character. Composed of ranges of lofty mountains, extensive lakes, almost inapproachable valleys, craggy steeps and passes, which may be easily defended, it has afforded a ready retreat from oppression, and its inhabitants have at various times defeated the largest armies brought by neighbouring powers for their subjugation. How this intrepid people originally gained their liberty forms an exceedingly interesting page in European history.—*Chambers's Miscellany.*

CLVII.—A Letter of Gratitude.

My dear Friend,—If it were necessary to make any apology for this freedom, I know you would think it a sufficient one, that I shall find it easier to dedicate my play to you than to any other person. There is likewise a propriety in prefixing your name to a work begun entirely at your suggestion, and finished under your auspices, and I should think myself wanting in gratitude to you, if I did not take an early opportunity of acknowledging the obligations which I owe you. . . . I have frequently stood in need of your admonitions, and have always found you ready to assist me—though you were frequently brought by your zeal for me into new and awkward situations, and such as you were at first, naturally enough, unwilling to appear in.—*Sheridan.*

CLVIII.—A King's Escape and Recapture.

After adopting the greatest precautions, and using various disguises, the King Louis XVI. and his family, with a few confidential servants, succeeded in departing from Paris on the night of the 20th of June towards the eastern frontiers; but being accidentally discovered at Varennes, they were brought back, and received with wild and threatening cries, and shouts for the abolition of the monarchy. The terror suffered by the Queen had, in a single night, turned her hair grey. Lodged again in the Tuileries, the royal family were for some time strictly guarded night and day, though, on discussing the subject of their flight, the Assembly could not discover that the King, by his excursion, had committed any illegal act. By the more thoughtful, the bringing back of Louis and his family was deemed a political blunder, and this has proved to be a correct opinion.—*Chambers.*

CLIX.—Making Notes.

I would advise you to read with a pen in your hand, and enter in a little book short hints of what you find that is curious, or that may be useful; for this will be the best method of imprinting such particulars in your memory, where they will be ready, either for practice on some future occasion, if they are matters of utility, or at least to adorn and improve your conversation, if they are rather points of curiosity. And as many of the terms of science are such as you cannot have met with in your common reading, and may therefore be unacquainted with, I think it would be well for you to have a good dictionary at hand, to consult immediately when you meet with a word you do not comprehend the precise meaning of. This may at first seem troublesome and interrupting; but it is a trouble that will daily diminish, as you will daily find less and less occasion for your dictionary as you become more acquainted with the terms.—*Franklin.*

CLX.—The Spectre.

The hair of the affrighted pedagogue rose upon his head with terror. What was to be done? To turn and fly was now too late; and besides, what chance was there of escaping ghost or goblin, if such it was, which could ride upon the wings of the wind? Summoning up, therefore, a show of courage, he demanded in stammering accents, "Who are you?". He received no reply. He repeated his demand in a still more agitated voice. Still there was no answer. Once more he cudgelled the sides of the inflexible "Gunpowder," and, shutting his eyes, broke forth with involuntary fervour into a psalm-tune. Just then the shadowy object of alarm put itself in motion, and with a scramble and a bound stood at once in the middle of the road. He appeared to be a horseman of large dimensions, and mounted on a black horse of powerful frame.—*Washington Irving.*

Printed by T. and A. Constable, Printers to Her Majesty,
at the Edinburgh University Press.

Catena Classicorum.

ARISTOPHANES. The Acharnians and the Knights, 4*s.*—The Wasps, 3*s.* 6*d.*—The Clouds, 3*s.* 6*d.*

DEMOSTHENES. The Olynthiacs, 2*s.* 6*d.*—The Philippics, 3*s.*—De Falsa Legatione, 6*s.*—De Corona, 5*s.*

HERODOTUS. Book I., 6*s.*—Book II., 5*s.*

HOMER. Iliad. Books I.—XII. 6*s.*

HORACE. Odes, Carmen Seculare, and Epodes. 7*s.* 6*d.*—Odes. Books I.—IV. separately, 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

ISOCRATES. Ad Demonicum et Panegyricus. 4*s.* 6*d.*

JUVENAL. 5*s.*

PERSIUS. 3*s.* 6*d.*

SOPHOCLES. Electra, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Ajax, 3*s.* 6*d.*

TACITUS. Histories. I. and II., 6*s.*—III., IV., and V., 6*s.*

TERENCE. Andria and Eunuchus, 4*s.* 6*d.* Or separately, Andria, 3*s.* 6*d.*—Eunuchus, 3*s.*

THUCYDIDES. History. I. and II., 6*s.*—III. and IV., 6*s.*

Scenes from Greek Plays.

By A. Sidgwick. 1*s.* 6*d.* each.

ARISTOPHANES. The Clouds. The Frogs. The Knights. Plutus.

EURIPIDES. Iphigenia in Tauris. The Cyclops. Ion. Electra. Alcestis. Bacchæ. Hecuba. Medea.

EASY SELECTIONS FROM PLATO. By A. Sidgwick. 3*s.* 6*d.*

CICERO. De Amicitiâ. By A. Sidgwick. 2*s.*

EXERCISES IN LATIN ELEGIAC VERSE. By C. G. Gepp. 3*s.* 6*d.*

A FIRST HISTORY OF ENGLAND. By Louise Creighton. 2*s.* 6*d.*

A SHORT HISTORY OF ENGLAND, from the Earliest Times to the Present Day. By C. Ransome. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Latin Texts.

VERGIL. Aeneid. Books I., II., III., IV., V., VII., VIII., IX., 2*d.* each. Books VI., X., XI., XII., 3*d.* each.

VERGIL. Georgics. Books I.—IV., 2*d.* each.

VERGIL. Bucolics. 2*d.*

The above in one volume. 2*s.* 6*d.*

CÆSAR. De Bello Gallico. Books I., V., VII., VIII., 3*d.* each. Books II., III., IV., VI., 2*d.* each.

The above in one volume. 1*s.* 6*d.*

Annotated Latin Texts.

CÆSAR. Books I.—VI., 1*s.* each.

Greek Texts.

XENOPHON. Anabasis. Books I.—VII., 6*d.* each.

Annotated Greek Texts.

XENOPHON. Anabasis. Books I.—VII., 1*s.* each.

Select Plays of Shakspere.

Rugby Edition.

AS YOU LIKE IT, 2*s.* MACBETH, 2*s.* HAMLET, 2*s.* 6*d.* KING LEAR, 2*s.* 6*d.* ROMEO AND JULIET, 2*s.* KING HENRY THE FIFTH, 2*s.* A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM, 2*s.* KING JOHN, 2*s.* CORIOLANUS, 2*s.* 6*d.* THE TEMPEST, 2*s.*

A History of England.

By J. F. Bright.

Period I.—MEDIÆVAL MONARCHY: A.D. 449—1485. 4*s.* 6*d.*

Period II.—PERSONAL MONARCHY: A.D. 1485—1688. 5*s.*

Period III.—CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY: A.D. 1689—1837. 7*s.* 6*d.*

Period IV.—GROWTH OF DEMOCRACY: A.D. 1837—1880. 6*s.*

Historical Biographies.

SIMON DE MONTFORT. 2*s.* 6*d.*

THE BLACK PRINCE. 2*s.* 6*d.*

SIR WALTER RALEGH. 3*s.*

OLIVER CROMWELL. 3*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF MARLBOROUGH. 3*s.* 6*d.*

DUKE OF WELLINGTON. 3*s.* 6*d.*

Author Beresford-Webb, H.S.

Title Manual of German compos

DATE.	
4/29/40	G. Kruse
4/7/41	G Kruse
[illegible]	H McC[illegible]
26/2/46.	Mears
[illegible]	[illegible]

0151

SEEN BY P.S.T. PRESERVATION SERVICES DATE. FEB 27 '78

FOR USE IN LIBRARY ONLY